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CSCE RESUMES IN VIENNA, KASHLEV ON PROSPECTS

AU021014 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jan 87 p 6

[Interview given by Yuriy Kashlev, "leader of the USSR delegation to the Vienna meeting of the countries which have signed the Helsinki Conference Final Act", to Tsocho Kumanov, SOFIA PRESS correspondent in Vienna, entitled "The Vienna Meeting Reveals New Prospects for the All-European Process." -- date of the interview is not given]

[Text] Today the Vienna meeting of the countries which have signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference resumed its work. Tsocho Kumanov, SOFIA PRESS correspondent in Vienna, spoke with Yuriy Kashlev, leader of the Soviet delegation, on the work of the meeting hitherto and the prospects of the all-European process. The interview was conducted expecially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

[Kumanov] What does the Soviet delegation expect from the second stage of the Vienna meeting?

[Kashlev] We came here with hope. The second stage is decisive to a large degree. In the next 2 to 2 and 1/2 months we must determine on what issues we can reach an agreement. The hope now is that, after the socialist countries submitted many important proposals, the Western participating countries will take a stand on them. We know the NATO states are also preparing proposals. After they are published we shall see what the Vienna meeting will produce.

[Kumanov] The human rights issue was one of the matters in which the nonconstructive attitude of the United States and its allies became obvious. What is the decisive element in this line -- political designs or ideological considerations?

[Kashlev] In principle the West views the Vienna meetings as a means of applying ideological pressure, hence it views the human rights problem in a very one-sided manner. The Western delegations are dealing only with human rights in our countries and refuse to discuss the situation in their own countries. It is obvious that this issue serves as an instrument of pressure, aimed at achieving political concenssions.

[Kumanov] The USSR position is clear: All issues comprising the Helsinki process can be discussed here. Do you think that during the second stage of the meeting the West will assume a new and more realistic attitude?

[Kashlev] Ostensibly the Western representatives adhere to a balanced approach toward the all-European issue. However, in practice they are not ready to move forward on the basis of the fundamental components of the agreements. The West shows indifference toward issues such as disarmament, economic cooperation, security, and so forth. In general, we have the impression that the United States wants to turn the all-European process which began after Helsinki into a process totally devoted to the human rights issue. In principle they are no longer interested in the other "baskets." However, we shall not allow the issues of disarmament and security to be excluded from the agenda.

[Kumanov] The Soviet proposal to conduct an international conference on humanitarian issues in Moscow evoked a broad response...

[Kashlev] Yes, one of the most important tasks of the Soviet delegation at the present state is to clarify the positions of the countries participating in the Vienna meeting on this issue. Our proposal is a large-scale one. It fully corresponds to the concept developed by the 27th CPSU Congress on creating a system of comprehensive security. Through the Moscow forum we would like to turn the humanitarian sphere into an arena of close international cooperation, despite the unavoidable logical differences. To achieve this, however, it is necessary that some countries relinquish the conduct of ideological and psychological warfare and concentrate on searching new areas of cooperation. Until this moment the West has been trying to interfere in our internal affairs and it poses ultimatums. However, we shall not give in to the pressure.

[Kumanov] The first stage of the Vienna meeting showed that a struggle of ideas is taking place at the meeting, as well as a struggle of political principles and notions. What is the position of the socialist countries?

[Kashlev] Our position is that ideological differences must not hinder international relations. Therefore, without relinquishing our ideological positions, we shall search for solutions at the governmental level which will lead toward improving the situation in the world. We shall reach agreements in the area of interstate contacts, and not in the sphere of ideology.

[Kumanov] How will work proceed at the meeting and will openness [glasnost] have a positive influence on the forum?

[Kashlev] We strictly adhere to the agreements reached at the preparatory meeting. The schedule of the session's work was adopted by all 35 participating states. It envisages to begin the review of concrete proposals in February. From 19 February the meetings of the editorial groups will begin. They will work out the text of the final document. The meeting should end by 31 July.

As far as openness is concerned, there can be no democracy without it, and democracy is now our course from the viewpoint of international relations. This turned out to be very important in Vienna.

[Kumanov] The peoples justifiably expect positive results from the meeting. In your opinion, what are the chances of successfully concluding the all-European forum?

[Kashlev] The chances are good because not only the socialist but also the Western countries are interested in continuing the all-European process. The process which began after Helsinki has great significance for Europe, and the continent's peoples cannot relinquish it.

Kovalev Praises CSCE Process

LD301835 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Vienna January 30 TASS -- The CSCE process, started more than ten years ago in Helsinki, has proved its viability and, it can be said, its tenacity, it was stated here today by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev.

Despite the serious problems created by the policy of confrontation and arms race, including attempts to spread the arms race to outer space, the CSCE process continues to serve the aims of detente, cooperation and security in Europe, and in the whole world for that matter, he said further.

Anatoliy Kovalev spoke at a plenary sessin of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where the general discussion is nearing its close.

Moving to the forefront, he said, is the work to submit and study the proposals of states which was started already before the recess. So there begins an especially responsible phase of the work -- the preparation of weighty accords for the sake of which, after all, the European conference was convened in the first place.

Secondly, Anatoliy Kovalev went on, the CSCE process, the Helsinki Final act and such forums as the Stockholm conference teach the difficult science of how to understand each other better, seriously take into account the national interests of others and find common political denominators acceptable to all the participants in the process. To achieve this it is especially important to better know each other, to treat a partner not necessarily as an adversary, to view him without prejudices and bias.

Such is the approach of the Soviet Union to the participating countries of the Vienna meeting. We would like to count on reciprocity in this respect of our country as well, Anatoliy Kovalev went on.

Mutual respect, a considerate attitude to the concerns, interests and hopes of each member are an imperative condition of the successful cooperation, it could be said co-creativity of our states and peoples in ensuring the survival of humankind. This cooperation, this co-creativity are possible only on an equal basis regardless of the size of a country -- big, medium or small.

Then Anatoliy Kovalev dwelt in detail on the recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow. He described it as an event which even according to the strictest standards is of crucial importance for the present and future of the Soviet people.

Relying on the fundamental values of our home and foreign policy, which coincide with the supreme human values, the Soviet representative stressed in conclusion, the Soviet Union will further struggle for a world free from nuclear arms. The concept and the ways of attaining such a world are formulated in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986. The Soviet Union will press for the solution of disarmament problems from the high ground achieved in Reykjavik.

USSR Delegation Meets Press

AU302122 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Daniel Spera Report on press conference given by the USSR delegation to the CSCE follow-up Conference in Vienna on 30 January]

[Text] The Treasure Chamber Hall in Vienna's Hofburg palace was crammed to capacity. More than 150 journalists had come to attend the press conference given by the Soviet delegation.

Even Soviet Ambassador Shikin had at first to content himself with standing room. Following the sensational results of the recent CPSU Central Committee session, the Austrian and foreign journalists evidently expected similar sensations today in Vienna. What followed, however, was a press conference of the old style which gave no inkling of any of the restructuring so vociferously announced in Moscow. The list of the participants in the conference sounded very promising: First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev; Minister of Justice Boris Kravtsov; Natalya Gellert, member of the Supreme Soviet; and the scientist Yevgeniy Primakov. All of them had attended the Central Committe session in Moscow.

The journalists had expected additional information from them but matters basically rested with the already known facts about the restructuring plans of Soviet party chief Gorbachev. Deputy Foreign Minister Kovalev termed the planned restructuring the most important outcome of the Central Committee session. The policy of economic, political, and cultural renewal is irreversible and will be continued, he said. He described democratization as the most important means for this restructuring. Democratization at all levels, both horizontally and vertically, is as necessary as air for breathing, Kovalev quoted party chief Gorbachev without going into further details, he continued quoting Gorbachev: There should be more light, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich said at the Central Committee session, and in doing so he encouraged more openness, more criticism and, above all, more self-criticism in the state and party. The Central Committee frankly discussed the shadows of the past, the shortcomings, stagnation and recession in the seventies and eighties, Kovalev stated verbatim.

The process of renewal initiated in the Soviet Union is now only at its beginning. Far-reaching changes are still in the offing. All the reform plans were initiated by the CPSU itself. Hence there is no need for founding other parties in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless nonparty members should play a greater role in the future. This is how Kovalev answered the question whether democratization also involves the existence of several parties. There followed an enlightening statement to the question about an amnesty for political prisoners. Minister of Justice Kravtsov stated that there are no political prisoners in the USSR but only people jailed for crimes against the state who committed acts of espionage, terrorism, agitation, and anti-Soviet propaganda. Some 200 people are now in jail for violation of the pertinent laws. But Kravtsov announced that these laws will also be changed in the Soviet Union in the course of the renewal.

There was no resistance to Gorbachev's reforms in the Central Committee, Kovalev replied in response to a question. The Central Committee was in agreement that there is no way back. The deputy foreign minister demonstrated in a very personal remark how much he himself is permeated by the spirit of renewal: Pasternak and Mandeshtam, the only recently rehabilitated writers, are his favorite authors, he stated.

GORBACHEV RESPONDS TO FRENCH ACTIVISTS' APPEAL

LD281916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Reply to French Peace Supporters"]

[Text] The reply of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the message of the French peace champions sent late last year to the leaders of the five nuclear powers has been delivered to the leaders of the French peace movement.

The message from the French peace champions contained a call for putting an end to nuclear tests and taking measures to curb the arms race.

The Soviet leader states:

"We in the USSR understand well the concern of French public about the serious danger stemming from nuclear tests to peace and security of peoples. The Soviet leadership is doing everything in its power to ensure a total ban on nuclear testing. Displaying goodwill and wishing to contribute to the creation of conditions for reaching international agreement on that issue, the Soviet Union has repeatedly extended on a unilateral basis the moratorium on nuclear tests and urged the United States and the other nuclear powers to follow this good example.

"The Soviet Government declared that the USSR is prepared to adhere to its moratorium further too, but would be forced to resume nuclear tests after the first nuclear explosion conducted by the United States in the new year. We have thus given the United States a new opportunity to join in the moratorium. The Soviet Union also proposes that full-scale talks on total or stage-by-stage ending of nuclear tests be started without delay in any composition and at any forum.

"Yet in disregard of the will of broad international public, the United States continues implementing its programme of nuclear tests and nuclear weapons race. Unfortunately, France also holds a negative stand on the question of ending nuclear tests and the nuclear weapons race.

"We are convinced that in the general process of mankind's freeing from nuclear weapons every voice is important, there is a place for all countries and peoples. Not a single government, not a single serious public force can evade responsibility and stand aloof from the fight for nuclear disarmament.

"Under these conditions it is important that the public of all countries of the world should vigorously work in support of the vitally important demand for an end to nuclear testing, demand that an end be put to the nuclear weapons race. We set high store by the activities of the French peace champions in that field and wish them every success."

We are deeply excited and fully satisfied by Mikhail Gorbachev's answer, said Jacques Le Dauphin, national secretary of the French peace movement. It is noteworthy that Mikhail Gorbachev is the first of the leaders of the five nuclear powers to have responded to our appeal. The Soviet Union has thus demonstrated yet again its intention to continue implementing a broad range of measures aimed at stopping nuclear explosions and curbing the arms race. And it is not just talkig about it, but taking concrete action. An eloquent instance of this is the now 18-month-old Soviet unilateral moratorium. French peace supporters also consistently advocate the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament. We have urged all countries to turn this year into a year free of nuclear tests, which will promote the improvement of the international climate and the strengthening of mutual trust.

BOGACHEV ON 'TRUE INTENTIONS' OF U.S. 5 FEB TEST

LD021715 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- TASS political observer on military questions Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Washington's stand on nuclear weapons test is the most characteristic indicator of the true intentions of the present U.S. Administration on a wide range of problems connected with war and peace. In the past six years the military-industrial complex invariably insisted that the White House should go on with nuclear explosions.

Preparations for another U.S. nuclear test, the 25th after the announcement by the Soviet Union of a unilateral moratorium on all the nuclear explosions, are coming to a close. The explosion scheduled for February 5 cannot be described as an ordinary or routine one.

Demonstrating its criminal disregard for world public opinion, Washington is going to conduct a nuclear test at the time when the Soviet Union has not been conducting any nuclear explosions for 17 months, when the Soviet Government announced its readiness to further observe the moratorium. However, the Soviet Union will resume nuclear tests after the first nuclear explosion conducted by the U.S. in 1987.

The impression is that Washington prefers to build its relations with the Soviet Union not on the basis of treaties and understandings on lessening the danger of a nuclear war, but on the basis of the action-counteraction principle in the sphere of the creation of new mass destruction weapons. Neither the complete discontinuation of nuclear explosions, nor the moratorium on nuclear tests, nor just the talks on this problem suit the U.S. Administration.

By refusing to stop nuclear explosions, President Reagan demonstrates his readiness to endlessly play with fire on the brink of a nuclear abyss hoping against hope to make humanity reconcile itself to the inevitability of the nuclear arms race.

However it is beyond doubt that sooner or later even the most reckless adventurers in the U.S. will be forced to take into consideration people's right to life and to put the interests of humanity above the selfish calculations of the military-industrial complex.

PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD280949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] A consultative working meeting of deputy foreign ministers and chiefs of the relevant foreign ministry departments of the Warsaw Pact member-states took place in Moscow 26-27 January. A detailed exchange of views was conducted on a broad range of issues concerning the safeguarding of peace and security in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and full mutual understanding.

RESOLUTION ON USSR-CEMA JOINT ENTERPRISES

PM291617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 13 January 1987 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On the Procedure for the Creation on USSR Territory and the Activity of Joint Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations of the USSR and Other CEMA Countries."

The resolution in question is aimed at deepening socialist economic integration and pooling more closely the scientific, technical, and production potential of socialist community countries.

Permanent organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to start large-sclae work on the creation of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations of the USSR and other CEMA countries in the Soviet Union.

Main Objectives and Procedure for the Creation of Joint Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations [subhead]

Joint enterprises will be created to engage in production, science-and-production, scientific, technical, and other economic activity in the spheres of industry, science, agriculture, construction, trade, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy.

The joint enterprises (production enterprises, trade firms, scientific and technical modernization organizations [vnedrencheskiye organizatsii], and service organizations) will engage in economic activity on their own behalf on the basis of joint socialist property in the interests of the participants in the joint enterprise.

International associations will be created to coordinate the production, science-and-production, and other economic activity conducted by their participants in the spheres of industry, science, agriculture, construction, trade, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy.

International associations will be created on the principles of preserving national ownership of the participants' property and will conduct their activity on the basis of the coordinated plans of the participants and the joint plans of the international association. [paragraph continues]

If necessary the participants can partially pool their property to conduct economic activity. Joint organizations (scientific research organizations, planning and design organizations, and others) can be created on the basis of joint socialist ownership to conduct scientific research, planning and design, or other activity in the interests of the participants.

It is laid down that joint enterprises and international associations and organizations will be created on USSR territory on the basis of USSR interstate or intergovernmental agreements.

In cases when a USSR interstate or intergovernmental agreement so provides, specific joint enterprises or international associations or organizations of the USSR and relevant CEMA countries can be created on the basis of either an international agreement concluded by the USSR at interdepartmental level or an economic agreement.

In their activity joint enterprises and international associations and organizations will be guided by the 26 May 1983 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Procedure Governing the Activity of Joint Economic Organizations of the USSR and Other CEMA Countries on USSR Territory," the 13 January 1987 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Questions Concerning the Establishment on USSR Territory and the Activity of Joint Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations, with the Participants of Soviet and Foreign Organizations, Firms, and Management Organs," this present resolution, and other acts of legislation of the USSR and union republics subject to any exceptions provided for by USSR interstate or intergovernmental agreements.

Proposals for the creation of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations, accompanied by a draft agreement and instruments of incorporation [ustav] ("the incorporation documents") and, in the case of the creation of joint enterprises, technical and economic substantiation documents, will be submitted by interested organizations to the ministries or departments within whose system they belong. Republic ministries and departments will submit such proposals to the union republic councils of ministers.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers will coordinate the proposals with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and other interested ministries and departments.

The coordinated proposals for the creation of joint enterprises will be submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers, and those for the creation of international associations and organizations to the appropriate USSR Council of Ministers permanent organ.

Whenever such enterprises, associations, and organizations are created the ministries and departments whose system contains the Soviet participants in joint enterprises and international associations and organizations will make it their objective to improve the utilization of the CEMA countries' scientific and production potential, satisfy more fully the country's needs for certain types of industrial output, raw materials, and foodstuffs, attract to the USSR's national economy advanced foreign equipment and technology, management experience, and additional material and financial resources, evelop the country's export base, and reduce irrational imports paid for in convertible currency.

Participants, Property, and Rights of Joint Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations [subhead]

Individually or severally, Soviet enterprises (associations and other organizations) which are corporate bodies and, individually or severally, organizations from other CEMA countries which are corporate bodies can be participants in a joint enterprise or an international association or organization.

If necessary, management organs from the USSR and other CEMA countries can also be participants in joint enterprises.

The joint enterprises and international associations and organizations are corporate bodies under Soviet law. They can, in their own name, conclude contracts, acquire property and personal nonproperty rights, undertake obligations, and sue or be sued in courts, arbitration tribunals, and arbitration courts.

Joint enterprises and international associations and organizations must have articles of incorporation approved by the sides.

The articles of incorporation lay down the objectives and goals of the activity of such enterprises, associations, and organizations, their location, the composition of their participants, the structure, composition, and powers of their management organs, the decision-making procedure and the range of questions which must be decided unanimously, and the procedure for the liquidation of the enterprise, association, or organization. The articles of incorporation may also include other provisions not contravening Soviet law which apply to specific aspects of the activity of the joint enterprise of the international association or organization.

The duration of the activity of the joint enterprise or international association or organization is determined by its participants in the incorporation documents.

Following the coming into force of the documents relating to their creation, joint enterprises and international associations and organizations created on USSR territory will register with the USSR Ministry of Finance and acquire the rights of corporate bodies from the moment of registration.

Announcements of the creation of a joint enterprise or international association or organization will be published in the press.

Joint enterprises and international associations and organizations own, use, and dispose of their property in accordance with Soviet law and in line with the objectives of their activity and the purpose of the property. Their property is not subject ot requisition or confiscation by administrative order.

The property rights of a joint enterprise or international association or organization are protected in accordance with the provisions of Soviet law applicable to Soviet state organizations. Claims against the property of joint enterprises or international associations and organizations can be levied only pursuant to decision by organs which, under Soviet law, have the power to examine disputes involving these enterprises, associations, and organizations.

The property of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations is subject to compulsory insurance with USSR insurance organs.

In the event of joint enterprises or international associations or organizations being reorganized, their rights and obligations are transferred to their legal successors.

The rights to own industrial property vested in joint enterprises or international associations or organizations is protected in accordance with Soviet law, including patents. The procedure for the transfer of rights to industrial property by participants to the joint enterprise or international association or organization, or by the joint enterprise or international association or organization to its participants, will be laid down in the incorporation documents, as will the procedure for the commercial exploitation of these rights and their protection abroad.

The liability of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations shall extend to the whole of the property which they own. The Soviet state and the participants in joint enterprises and international associations and organizations are not responsible for the liabilities of these enterprises, nor are joint enterprises and international associations and organizations responsible for the laibilities of the Soviet state or their participants.

Joint enterprises and international associations and organizations created on USSR territory can open offices; joint enterprises and organizations can also open subsidiaries, provided the right to do so has been vested in them by their incorporation documents.

Subsidiaries of joint enterprises and organizations created on the territory of other CEMA countries with the participation of Soviet organizations can be opened on USSR territory under the procedure laid down for the creation of joint enterprises and organizations.

Subsididaries of joint enterprises and organizations which are created on USSR territory and which are corporate bodies are not responsible for the liabilities of the joint enterprises or organizations, nor are these enterprises or organizations responsible for the liabilities of their subsidiaries.

Disputes between joint enterprises or international associations and organizations and Soviet state, cooperative, and other public organizations, disputes between themselves, and disputes between participants in joint enterprises or international associations and organizations on questions concerning their activity will be examined by State Arbitration organs, except in cases when USSR laws assign the resolution of such disputes to other organs.

Procedure for the Activity of Joint Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations [subhead]

The supreme organ of a joint enterprise or international association or organization is the council (board) consisting of persons appointed by their participants. The procedure for decisionmaking by the council (board) is laid down in the incorporation documents.

Leadership of the current activity of a joint enterprise or international association or organization is effected by a general director (management) appointed by the council (board).

The council (board) and management consist of citizens of the participating countries. The general director of the joint enterprise or international association or organization is citizen of the USSR.

The joint enterprise or international association or organization establishes relations with USSR central organs or union republic organs of state management through organs superior to the Soviet participant in this enterprise, association, or organization, or directly with local organs of management and other soviet organizations.

The joint enterprise or international association or organization independently elaborates and approves plans for its economic activity. USSR state organs do not set any mandatory plan targets for them.

Imports to and exports from the USSR of commodities and other property by joint enterprises and international associations and organizations are effected on the basis of permits issued according to the procedure laid down by USSR law.

Financial and credit transactions by joint enterprises and international associations and organizations in rubles and the keeping of their monetary funds in ruble accounts in USSR banks are governed by the regulations applicable to Soviet state organizations.

Unless USSR interstate or intergovernmental agreements provide otherwise, joint enterprises and international associations and organizations keep any monetary funds in transfer rubles or foreign currency in accounts with the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, or the International Investment Bank and effect financial transactions in transfer rubles or foreign currency through the USSR Foreign Trade Bank or the International Bank for Economic Cooperation.

The procedure and conditions for currency conversion in connection with the activity of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations are laid down by the USSR Ministry of Finance in agreement with the competent organs of interested countries.

Joint enterprises and international associations and organizations keep current, bookkeeping, and statistical records in accordance with the USSR procedure governing Soviet state enterprises. The forms of such records and reporting are approved by the USSR Ministry of Finance jointly with the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

Joint enterprises and international associations and organizations are responsible under Soviet law for complying with the procedure governing the keeping and veracity of records and reports.

Joint enterprises and international associations and organizations are entitled to maintain correspondence and telegraphic, teletype, and telephone communications with organizations in other countries.

Specific Features of the Activity of Joint Enterprises [subhead]

The assets of a joint enterprise are the joint socialist property of the USSR and the corresponding CEMA country.

Joint enterprises maintain independent accounts [imeyut samostoyatelnyy balans] and operate on the basis of complete financial autonomy, self-financing, and self-capitalization.

The size of a joint enterprise's statutory capital, the size of its participants' shareholdings, and the procedure for forming the statutory capital (including amounts in foreign currency) are laid down by the incorporation documents.

A joint enterprise's statutory capital is formed from contributions by its participants. It can be increased through profits from the enterprise's economic activity and, if necessary, through additional contributions by its participants.

Contributions to the joint enterprise's statutory capital can take the form of buildings, installations, equipment, or other material assets; rights to use land, water, other natural resources, buildings, installations, and equipment; other property rights (including the use of inventions and know-how); and monetary funds in the currency of the participating countries, in transfer rubles, or in convertible currency.

The participants' contribution to the joint enterprise's statutory capital is calculated in rubles in accordance with foreign trade prices determined on the basis of regulations in effect within the CEMA framework. In the absence of such prices, the value of the property being contributed is determined by agreement between the participants.

Any equipment, materials, and other property imported into the USSR by a joint enterprise's foreign participants as part of their contribution to the enterprise's statutory capital are not liable to customs duties.

Participants in a joint enterprise have the right, subject to mutual agreement, to fully or partially transfer their share in the joint enterprise to third parties. In each individual case, such transfers are effected subject to permission by the State Foreign Economic Commission under the USSR Council of Ministers. Soviet participants have a preferential right to acquire the share of foreign participants.

Material and technical supplies for joint enterprises and the marketing of their output are effected on priority basis through the wholesale trade system, or through the supply system of the relevant sector of the USSR national economy, or through the relevant Soviet foreign trade organizations.

When joint enterprises join the USSR system of material and technical supplies they obtain and sell output and services in the USSR at wholesale or contractual prices in accordance with the procedure established in the USSR.

When joint enterprises are supplied through USSR foreign trade organizations they obtain and sell output and services at foreign trade prices.

The specific forms of material and technical supplies for joint enterprises and the procedure for the sale of their output are laid down in the incorporation documents.

Planning and capital construction of projects for joint enterprises, including projects for social purposes, are carried out under contract and financed by their own or borrowed funds. Plans and itemized lists for the construction of such projects are approved by the joint enterprises. Prior to their approval, plans are subject to coordination in accordance with procedures established by the USSR Gosstroy.

The amounts of construction and installation work performed by Soviet construction and installation organizations and the material resources necessary for construction work are allocated on a priority basis on orders from the joint enterprises.

The shipment of freight for joint enterprises is effected in accordance with the procedure established for Soviet organizations.

When carrying out export and import operations connected with their activity joint enterprises have the right to agree on the price of the output they produce and to conclude contracts under which imports are paid for out of their own or borrowed foreign currency funds.

The contracts in question can also be concluded by foreign trade organizations on the basis of agreements between them and joint enterprises.

If necessary the USSR Gosbank and the USSR Stroybank have the right to establish a special procedure for the submission of applications by joint enterprises for loans and credit facilities, bearing in mind that they should be granted on conditions no less favorable than those applicable to the corresponding Soviet state organizations.

If necessary joint enterprises can take advantage of credits received on commercial terms in transfer rubles or foreign currency from the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, the International Investment Bank, or the International Bank for Economic Cooperation or, with the approval of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, from foreign banks of firms.

USSR banks have the right to monitor the rightful utilization of, security for, and prompt repayment of loans granted to a joint enterprise.

The distribution of a joint enterprise's output among its participants is made in proportion to their contributions to the statutory capital or by mutual agreement. The procedure for distribution is laid down in the incorporation documents.

Joint enterprises set aside sums to cover depreciation in accordance with the regulations applicable to Soviet state organs unless their incorporation documents provide otherwise. These sums remain at the disposal of the joint enterprises.

Joint enterprises form a reserve fund and other funds necessary for their activity and the collective's social development.

Payments from profits into the reserve fund can be made until this fund reaches a sum equivalent to 25 percent of the enterprise's statutory capital. The size of the annual payments is determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in the incorporation documents.

The list of other funds and the procedure for their formation and expenditure are laid down in the incorporation documents.

A joint enterprise's profits after the payment of sums to the USSR State Budget and sums allocated for the creation and replenishment of funds and distributed among its participants in proportion to their contributions to the statutory capital, unless otherwise provided in the incorporation documents.

Convertible currency earnings in excess of a joint enterprise's needs can also be distributed in the same proportion (subject to the leadership organ's decision) in exchange for reimbursement in transfer rubles.

Foreign participants in a joint enterprise enjoy guaranteed transfer to their own countries of any sums in transfer rubles or foreign currency credited to them as a result of any distribution of profits from the enterprise's activity, and of any share of distributed earnings in convertible currency credited to the participant.

Information on a joint enterprise's activity and the state of its property, profits, and losses is made available to participants in joint enterprises in accordance with the procedures laid down in the incorporation documents to enable them to exercise their right of monitoring.

A joint enterprise may have an auditing commission formed in accordance with the procedures laid down in the incorporation documents.

Any inspection of joint enterprises' financial, economic, and commercial activity will be performed by a Soviet financially autonomous auditing organization for a fee.

Tax Liability of Joint Enterprises [subhead]

Joint enterprises pay tax at 30 percent on the amount of profits remaining after payments to the reserve fund or other joint enterprise fund intended for developing production, science, and technology. The tax will form part of all-union budget review.

Joint enterprise shall be exempt from payment of tax on profits during the first 2 years of their activity.

The USSR Ministry of Finance is entitled to reduce the tax levied.

The profits tax payable shall be calculated by the joint enterprises.

The advance tax payment for the current year shall be determined by the enterprise on the basis of its financial plan for the current year.

Financial organs are entitled to check the accuracy of joint enterprises' tax calculations.

Any overpayment of tax in the previous year may be put toward current tax payments or returned to the taxpayer on request.

Joint enterprises are entitled to appeal against actions taken by financial organs in connection with tax collection. The appeal should be lodged with the financial organ checking the tax calculation. A decision shall be given within 1 month of receipt of the application.

An appeal against a decision may be made to a superior financial organ within 1 month.

The lodging of an appeal shall not halt payment of tax.

Profits accruing to the foreign participant in a joint enterprise shall be subject to 20 percent taxation on transfer abroad, unless an agreement between the USSR and the corresponding foreign state provides otherwise.

The aforesaid system of taxation shall extend to income received from activities on Soviet territory, on the Soviet continental shelf, in the USSR's economic zone, and on the territories of other countries by joint enterprises set up on USSR territory and by subsidiaries located in the USSR of joint enterprises created in other countries with the participation of Soviet organizations and management organs.

A directive on the taxation of joint enterprises will be issued by the USSR Ministry of Finance.

Specific Features of the Activity of International Associations and Organizations [subhead]

International associations and organizations maintain independent accounts [imeyut samostoyatelnyy balans] (estimates) and finance their activity through contributions by their participants.

A financial fund, expressed in rubles and transfer rubles, is formed to finance the activity of international associations and organizations, including expenditure on the maintenance of their [management] apparatus and the secondment of specialists for purposes related to questions of joint activity.

The size of an international association's or organization's financial fund and the procedure for forming it (including in foreign currency) is laid down in the international association's or organization's articles of incorporation.

Payments into the financial fund may be made in the currency of the participating countries, in transfer rubles, or in convertible currency.

Participants' contributions to the joint organization's assets may also take the form of buildings, installations, equipment, and other material assets; rights to the use of buildings, installations, and equipment; and other property rights (including rights to the use of inventions and know-how).

Material assets included by participants as part of their contributions are valued at foreign trade prices determined on the basis of the provisions in force within the CEMA framework. In the absence of such prices, the value of any property contribution is determined by agreement between the participants.

Soviet participants' contributions to the financial fund of international associations and organizations can also take the form of credit facilities granted to them by the USSR Gosbank and the USSR Foreign Trade Bank.

Foreign participants are guaranteed the transfer to their countries of any sums in transfer rubles or foreign currency accruing to them as a result of the liquidation of an international association or organization.

When engaging in export and import operations connected with their activity international associations and organizations have the right to agree on the price of output produced by production sharing and to conclude contracts under which imports are paid for out of their own or borrowed currency funds.

Contracts for reciprocal deliveries of output produced by production sharing within the framework of international associations and organizations are concluded by their participants.

International associations and organizations have the right to agree on prices and to conclude in their own name contracts for the import of licenses, know-how, materials, samples, technological equipment, and other commodities and services necessary for their activity.

Joint organizations also have the right to agree on prices and to conclude in their own name contracts for the export of scientific and technical results.

The contracts in question can also be concluded by foreign trade organizations on the basis of agreements between them and the international associations or organizations.

When international associations, in addition to the coordination of their participants' activity, are also engaged in economic activity on their own account on the base of property pooled by their participants, they shall observe in this activity the appropirate norms of this resolution concerning the procedure for the creation of joint enterprises and their activity on USSR territory.

Personnel of Joint Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations [subhead]

Wage conditions and the rules governing the work and leisure of Soviet citizens working at joint enterprises and international associations and organizations, and their social insurance shall be governed by the norms of Soviet law. These norms extend to foreign citizens working at joint enterprises and international associations and organizations unless otherwise provided by a USSR interstate or intergovernmental agreement.

Joint enterprises and international associations and organizations shall make payments to the USSR State Budget to cover the state social insurance (security) of Soviet and foreign workers at the rates laid down for Soviet state organizations.

A joint enterprise's management is obliged to conclude collective contracts with the trade union organization established at the enterprise. The contents of such contracts, including provisions for the collective's social development, are governed by Soviet law and the incorporation documents.

Wages earned by foreign workers at joint enterprises and international associations and organizations shall be subject to income tax in accordance with and to the extent laid down by the 12 May 1978 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Levying of Unspent Income Tax From Foreign Corporate Bodies and Natural Persons." Unspent wages may be transferred abroad in the corresponding foreign currency.

Liquidation of Joint Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations [subhead]

Joint enterprises and international associations and organizations may go into liquidation in circumstances and following the procedure laid down by the incorporation documents or by decision of the USSR Council of Ministers if their activity does not accord with the goals and ovjectives laid down in these documents. Notification of the liquidation of a joint enterprise or an international association or organization will be published in the press.

On liquidation of or withdrawal from a joint enterprise or an international association or organization a foreign participant shall be entitled to the return in money or goods of the amount of his contribution remaining at the time of liquidation of the enterprise, association, or orgainzation after the discharge of its debts to the Soviet participants and third parties.

The liquidation of a joint enterprise or an international association or organization shall be registered with the USSR Ministry of Finance.

The resolution also applies to the creation on USSR territory of joint enterprises or international associations or organizations with socialist countries not belonging to CEMA. Any specific features of its application will be determined by the State Foreign Economic Commission under the USSR Council of Ministers and, if necessary, relevant proposals will be submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers.

'TOP PRIORITY' PROGRAM ON REAGAN SPEECH, ARMS RACE

LD011045 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 31 Jan 87

["Top Priority" program, hosted by Pavel Kuznetsov: with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov, both of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; date, place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Kuznetsov] On Tuesday, the 27th, President Reagan announced his State of the Union address; in it he devoted 75 percent of his address to domestic issues. Anyway he said quite a lot of things about international relations, and, for example on arms control President Reagan threatened to veto any legislation that undercuts our national security. He was not specific, but he seemed to be referring to proposals that Congress require compliance with the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty that was negotiated with the Soviet Union but never ratified by the Senate, and I mean the SALT II treaty. On such a controversial issue as the Star Wars program he said it would go forward.

At the same time President Reagan said he would seek more constructive relationships with the Soviet Union and at the same time we know that the first American nuclear blast in Nevada in 1987 has been scheduled for 5 February and it will effectively terminate the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing which has been in efect for almost 18 months now. I would like one of you to start the ball rolling by trying to, if it's possible, to reconcile some points of the State of the Union address made by President Reagan and the scheduled nuclear blast in Nevada.

[Bogdanov] Pavel, I'm afraid it's not our business to reconcile the message that the President delivered to the American Congress with the real American, or I call it operational American policy -- that is their business. Our business is just to take [the] President's words as they are and try to, really for ourselves, to assess it, to understand what does it mean and, to be honest with you, what is behind it. I welcome of course his statement that he would like, he would like to have more constructive relations with the Soviet Union. I hear that not for the first time, and every time I'm a little bit puzzled, you know. What does it mean in President's mouth, in President's words, in President's thinking? What he means by constructive relations with the Soviet Union? So far, so far I have no answer to it, you know. If he means by that to have a huge, immense military budget, if he means by that to threaten every time the Soviet Union, if he means by that to build up American superiority, military superiority, then it's ok, maybe that's really constructive. But that rather belongs to the sphere of jokes. But let me, let me say one thing which is really serious.

We at our end, we are really very much interested in constructive relations with the USA and we've been very closely watching what's going on in this country and I believe that they had, they have and they still have many, many ways to signal to us that they are really wanting constructive relations, and what's (?going) to happen on 5 February at Nevada that may signal to us that again you have to deal with empty words and with ominous deeds because every nuclear test is just exactly what destroys the remnants, let me put it like that, the remnants of the Soviet-American relations.

I never belonged to the [word indistinct] crowd of, you know, wishful thinkers and I never believed that they would stop, you know, nuclear tests. And what I believed that, you know, at some stage they will understand, you know, that we are sincere. Now I had a good opportunity, you know, to study the message that their representative in Geneva, and we started talks with them now in Geneva on testing, nuclear testing, brought the message, very clear one. [sentence as heard] We are not going to stop testing. It is not in our national interest, and we will stop only in case if there is no more nuclear weapons, you know. It's like that, it's like that.

[Kuznetsov] And so far as I know about, about 50 American congressmen have appealed to President Reagan not to go on with their nuclear blast on 5 February, to give the moratorium another chance. But going back to what Professor Bogdanov said about what President means, or perhaps does not mean, all this business about signals and so on and so forth, let me quote just one sentence from his State of the Union message. In advocating a high military budget, President Reagan insisted, and I quote: There is no surer way to lose freedom than to lose our resolve. I'm sorry, but to me it doesn't make much sense. It's a platitude to me, perhaps it makes a lot of sense to Americans. Who is going to rob them of their freedom, or how do they picture such a situation when they're going to lose their freedom? What does that mean, Sergey, in your view?

[Plekhanov] Well I guess President Reagan is talking about images from movies like "Amerika," "ka," which picture the United States being overtaken by the Soviet Union. Some other movies, perhaps. Yes, yes, apparently imagery like that which is so far removed from the real world and the most dangerous thing is that such images do impel, such images do affect decision-making in the United States. I think that the time when such rhetoric could really have an impact on the public mind is past, because the images that President Reagan, images of the Soviet Union that President Reagan paints in his speeches and the reality of the Soviet Union today, are so different, they're poles apart, and that fact will not be lost on the American people and you can fool all of the people some of the time, you can fool part of the people all of the time, but you can't fool everybody all the time. And I think that dictum by President Lincoln has been borne true so many times that I think that the people will see the point this time, too.

[Kuznetsov] I think that our moratorium which, as we have already said, has been in effect for almost 18 months, has been a terrible embarrassment for the American administration, for the Reagan admimistration, because it has unmasked much of that same rhetoric you've been talking about, about the Soviet Union being an evil empire while the United States was this good guy with [words indistinct]. And so on and so forth. But, when everybody keeps exploding, it's a very usual and familiar pattern, political pattern. But when a major power like the Soviet Union does not, something is terribly amiss. That's how I see the situation. So, by trying to make us resume testing they would like to go back to this very comfortable political situation and perhaps this psychological factor is, is as important in their policies, in their attempts to make us resume as any others. Would you agree with that?

[Bogdanov] That's right, I would agree with that and I would add another dimension to that policy, you know. They have to stay in power something like 2 years now, and they would like to (?tie) up any future American administration that may emerge in the White House by their behavior. You know, from the psychological point of view it's like that.

We were tough to those bloody Russians, we were very tough, you know. You will have to follow the suit otherwise you will be weak in the eyes of the American people. They don't care about, you known about the realities of the [word indistinct].

[Kuznetsov] I don't think the tone of the address was so bellicose but there is certainly this, this kind of message: America has to fight so many issues around the globe. Does this reflect the character, the nature of this Republican adminstration as a group of very extreme, I would say, conservatives?

[Plekhanov] Yes, it certainly does. The administration came to power with a promise that it would get tough with the rest of the world. They charged their predecessors, both Republicans and Democrats, with, well yielding too much, weakening American power and resolve, and President Reagan kept saying that America would now stand tall, and I think that found a responsive chord in part of the American public and there's been some psychological satisfaction from this tough guy rhetoric, this machismo. So this incitement of a bellicose sentiment in the American mind, in the American people, has been a characteristic feature of the Reagan Administration since it came to power.

[Kuznetsov] Excuse me, and I think that the Soviet moratorium has dispelled some of those myths about this country.

[Plekhanov] Yes, certainly, it certainly did, and then not only the moratorium. A lot of things which have been happening in the Soviet Union have been damaging to the key myths of American foreign policy on which that policy has been based for decades.

[Kuznetsov] The State of the Union as well as United States foreign policy in general vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is in my view basically flawed becaue it treats this country, it treats all of us, as something unmoving, unchangeable, as something petrified to such an extent that there is absolutely no hope for finding common ground. Will you agree?

[Bogdanov] I agree with your assessment. That's what exactly they wanted to see in the Soviet Union, that what you have said just now, and if you judge from that angle, the State of the Union, you will be amazed that there is not a single mention, you know, of the changes that are taking place in the country.

[Kuznetsov interrupts] I mean the State of the Union was not meant to comment on what's going on in the Soviet Union. Perhaps this is one of the reasons.

[Bogdanov] Yes, but if you mean to have constructive relations and it is said [words indistinct] that, in that sense, you know. But at the same time you say again that only military, huge military might may compel them to have constructive relations, it's another point of mind. It's completely cut from the (?life). And I cannot imagine how a responsible American leader can just escape that (?thing) what's going on today in the Soviet Union. I have two explanations: or [as heard] it's ignorance, but I don't think that White House and American administration is not studying what's going on in the Soviet Union. I'm afraid they're just scared by what's going on in the Soviet Union.

[Kuznetsov] You mean the new big wave of changes, economic, social?

[Bogdanov] Big wave of economic, social, political democratization, you know, of this country. They're just scared because the whole set of (?myths is) collapsing on the eyes of the whole world and I believe that we should devote, don't you think so, Sergey, we should devote one, the closest one, of our "Top Priorities" ...

[Kuznetsov interrupts] ...our next program to the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

[Bogdanov] ...Plenary session, because it has a very direct clause linked to the Soviet-American relations, isn't that so?

[Plekhanov] Yes, certainly.

[Kuznetsov] Well, while we are on the plenary meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee which has closed in Moscow recently, I would like you, Sergey, to comment on, on the main argument that we hear from the American side when they deal with the current wave of changes in the Soviet Union, and that is that socialism doesn't work, as a system, as a political system.

[Plekhanov] Well you see they, they really are so dogmatic in their rejection of socialism as a viable economic and political system that they have blinded themselves to the reality; they've concentrated on the negative features, they've concentrated on the problems and they forgot that the system also has the solutions. I think the Reagan administration has been very unpleasantly surprised by what's happened in the Soviet Union in the last 2 years, unpleasantly because they expected a different turn of events. They didn's expect this radical change in the Soviet Union...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] ...that will free a tremendous potential.

[Plekhanov] That's right, tremendous creative potential of the Soviet people. They've sort of written off the Soviet system as something which can't change, which can't develop, can't create new opportunities and so on, and so the only change that they could imagine would be as a result of a dismantlement of the Soviet system. But the thing that is happening now in the Soviet Union is a renewal of the system itself. It turns out, and of course we knew it all the way, and, but, the unpleasant surprise for the Reagan Administration, for other anti-Sovieteers, is that the source of change is the system itself. It's the party that's the main engine of change, and this is something that was not supposed to happen according to the scenarios that they had in Washington. So they have to adapt. They will have to adapt, they will have to change their view of the Soviet Union.

[Bogdanov] You mean them, you mean this administration?

[Plekhanov] Well even this administration. I don't think that they will be able to do that. [words indistinct] But I mean the American leadership must have a more realistic view of the Soviet Union otherwise they would be making mistakes.

[Kuznetsov] But, let's go back, as time is running out on us, let's go back to the moratorium and the planned American nuclear blast on 5 February.

This country has said that after the first American explosion in 1987 we will resume testing because our security cannot be risked indefinitely, put at a terrible risk for an indefinite time. There is a limit to our tolerance and restraint, but at the same time, as far as I know, this country has said that it would be ready to stop any testing, any time, and day when the American, when the United States does the same. How realistic is this hope that one fine day the American side might move in that direction?

[Bogdanov] You know I would make a distinction. When you say American side what do you mean by that? If you mean this administration, I say it's hopeless. You know why it is hopeless because the President again stated that SDI, that is his you know beloved child, and they need to test. If you mean by American side somebody else, I don't know whom, but when we say America, Americans we have a very large [word indistinct] and still, you know, I believe in common sense. People are coming and going. Maybe one day the common sense will prevail, but not with these people, I'm sorry to say.

[Kuznetsov] And your view? Do you agree with what Professor Bogdanov has just said?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I think the Reagan adminstration (?does have) a ray of hope during those 2 years that are still left for this administration. I don't think that the Reagan administration is interested in stopping testing and I think that they will fight tooth and nail against any attempts to force them to do so. I don't know what kind of an attempt will be made, but Congress of the United States does have some power and theoretically one might imagine the situation where a resolution would be taken which would try to compel the administration to end the testing. Whether there would be enough votes to hand (?them) such a resolution is an open question. But I tend to be on the pessimistic side, frankly. But the important thing is that I don't think that the moratorium -- despite the fact that it had not been picked up by the American side -- that it was not worthwhile. I think it was a very important and useful step. We really started the ball rolling as far as nuclear disarmament is concerned. I think that it had a hell of a response around the world and a lot of people are much more determined to advocate nuclear disarmament, to fight against the nuclear arms race, than they were before we started the moratorium.

[Kuznetsov] Well, I'm not a rosy-cheeked optimist but I think that certain steps will be taken, even in the 2 years that remain for this administration, at least toward limiting the number of tests, perhaps the lowering of the yields, something along these lines...

[Plekhanov interrupts] That's a possibility.

[Kuznetsov] That's a possibility and I would not rule this one out. Perhaps if we cannot achieve a total, comprehensive ban on nuclear testing, if we could not convince this administration to follow our example, a very sincere step toward a non-nuclear world, well, perhaps certain steps will be taken along this lines [sentence as heard]. I would very much like to believe in that.

GERASIMOV ON SEPARATIST ACTIONS IN CYPRUS

LD301121 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union has stated on more than one occasion its negative attitude to any separatist actions on Cyprus, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said at a breifing here on Thursday, answering a question about the Soviet Union's attitude to the actions of Rauf Denktas, leader of the Turkish community on Cyprus, who encourages the settlement of the Varosha district of Famagusta. It is known, Gerasimov continued, that two hotels there are already used by the Turks as a student dormitory and an officers' club. Denktas intends to use coastal hotels in Varosha for the tourist business.

On the matter of Varosha, the Soviet spokesman continued, the USSR proceeds from U.N. Security Council resolution 550 (May 11, 1984), point 5 of which says that the Security Council considers the attempts to settle any part of Varosha with people who are not residents of the district inadmissible.

The Soviet document on the principles of settlement on Cyprus and ways of achieving it, released on January 21, 1986, stresses the need "to put an end to any actions aggravating the situation on Cyprus, contributing to the division of the island and subverting intercommunal dialogue," Gennadiy Gerasimov noted.

BELORUSSIA ENVOY SPEAKS AT HUMAN RIGHTS SESSION

LD022225 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Geneva February 2 TASS -- The 43rd session of the U.N. Commission for Human Rights which opened here today in the Palace of Nations has elected chairman of the session. At the proposal of a group of socialist countries Professor Leonid Yevmenov, representative of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia, was elected chairman.

In his opening address Leonid Yevmenov pointed out that the present session was being held immediately after the celebration of the adoption by the U.N. of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the coming 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. All these documents make up the international human rights bill which gained worldwide acclaim.

The chairman of the session said that many items of the agenda to be discussed by the commission were connected with the complicated and acute problems in the sphere of present-day situation with human rights. This is why it is necessary today to get off the narrow and pitted road of propaganda and political confrontation and take to a broad highway of concrete and constructive cooperation with a view to finding a practical solution to complicated human rights problems in various parts of the world.

According to Professor Yevmenov, the commission should become the principal initiator and organizer of this concrete constructive cooperation and should do its utomst for the burning problems of humanity to be resolved in a humane way, on a truly humane basis.

When developing international cooperation in the sphere of human rights, one should not for one moment lose sight of its goal, which is to promote the ensuring of the first and foremost right of every human being in the earth to life in conditions of peace and freedom, Professor Yevmenov said. The session started today the discussion of the agenda.

BURLATSKIY WRITES ON IRANGATE, GENEVA DIALOGUE

PM261111 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Jan 87 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Observer's Opinion": "The 'Irangate' Phenomenon"]

[Text] It would be more accurate to call it a phenomenon of U.S. political culture. Whenever I switched on the television set in my New York hotel room I would see the same picture. From seven in the morning until two the next morning there were dozens, hundreds of items devoted to "Irangate." At times like that television, radio, and the press demonstrate to America that they really are the "fourth power" (besides legislative, executive, and judicial). To all appearances, it will continue in this manner for a long time, for a very long time, perhaps up to the very end of the present administration.

According to a national poll carried out in December for the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT and the CNN television company by the well-known Roper service, the Americans participating in the poll stated that the most important event of 1986 was the "Challenger" disaster. In second place (only 1 percent behind) was "Irangate," followed by the U.S. bombing of Libya and the tax reform law. What about Reykjavik?

Of course, the Soviet peace initiatives put forward a year ago by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and then the Reykjavik meeting were widely discussed in the U.S. press. Even now they hold the attention of the country's politicians and public opinion. All the more surprising to see is what frantic efforts many representatives of the media are making to push this key problem of the American people's life into the background in connection with "Irangate." Because of this business, the whole of the country's political life has been knocked askew, as it were. The authorities are reeling. There has been a series of dismissals of major officials. In short, the White House, Congress, and the whole of U.S. public opinion have been set alight and are engulfed in flames.

A nasty business indeed. Secret weapon sales to Iran causing a deepening of the fratricidal, bloody Iran-Iraq war; the transfer of the money thus "earned" to the Nicaraguan "contras." But yet... But yet one is surprised by the incongruous reaction of public opinion to international events. On the one hand there is Reykjavik, where the key problems of the age were tackled: Continue or halt the frantic race for more and more fantastic weapons?

On the other hand there is one of the many stories associated with a secret operation by the special services. I am sure that the contrast has a dispiriting effect not only on Soviet people, but on any West European. But without investigating the essential nature of this phenomenon we are hardly likely to really understand the inner workings of the U.S. political system.

I am reminded of an amusing episode in the phenomenal, I am compelled to use the word again, work by a British political writer -- "Parkinson's Law, or the Pursuit of Progress."

A commission at an important British institution is discussing two matters. The first is the construction of a nuclear reactor costing several million pounds. [paragraph continues]

The matter was dealt with in a matter of minutes, without any discussion, since no one could imagine what the actual cost of the reactor was. The second matter was the construction of a bicycle shed in London costing 350 pounds. It was then that the debate began, with all the members of the commission involved, because everyone had a rough idea what such an essential and social useful structure might cost...

It is difficult to say how the "Irangate" investigation is going to end. But one would hope it will not paralyze the U.S. dialogue that was started in Geneva and continued in Reykjavik on reducing armaments and halting the arms race.

BOVIN ON REASON FOR REAGAN'S POPULARITY

LD211601 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1021 GMT 21 Jan 87

["USA: A Leak in the Presidential Boat"]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan (TASS) -- Devotees of the current U.S. President Ronald Reagan state, not infrequently, that their idol is second only to Franklin Roosevelt in terms of popularity. Statistically, this is correct. Essentially we are talking about popularities for different reasons. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was popular because he dragged America into the modern world and strove to adapt it to that world. Ronald Reagan is popular because he promises to return the country from the world of turbulent, frightening changes to the world of traditional values of an omnipotent and divinely chosen America, writes political observer Aleksandr Bovin, in MOSKOVSKIY NOVOSTI today.

The first major leak in the President's boat was discovered immediately after Reykjavik. Neither those who were 'for' the President, nor those who were 'against' could grasp that the head of the American Administration was unable to find his bearings in the difficult topics of modern day strategy, notes the observer.

The second hole developed 4 November, the day of the midterm elections: The Democrats won. Consolation sounded thus: People voted not against the "good" President, but against the "bad" Republicans. That consoled only those who prefer to turn their backs on the facts. For President Reagain personally visited 22 states where he called for a vote for the Republicans; it was not forthcoming. That means the euphoria generated by Reagan is passing, changes are taking place in the minds of Americans, and public opinion is slowly but surely moving from the right to the center, writes Aleksandr Bovin.

Finally, the emergency pumps started working flat out in the period which has earned the name 'Irangate.' There is still much here that is unclear from the factual side of things. That is not what is important. What is important is the President crudely violated the laws of the United States, deceived Congress and his allies. He broke the laws and cheated because he considered himself above the Constitution, above all those "trifles" that merely hinder the creation of the road to a great America.

It is not hard to see, the observer states, that given such an approach the facts speak for themselves, while the policy speaks for itself.

One way or another, the White House has found itself under siege. Although the brigades of neoconservatives that are defending it are still strong, no longer in their ranks is there the famed unity and inspiration. After "Irangate," Reagan will scarcely be the same Reagan. He has another 2 years of his reign left, but less and less time to govern, the commentary notes.

SHVETS ON 'SURVIVAL STRUGGLE' IN U.S. ADMINISTRATION

LD011842 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Washington February 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Shvets reports:

The White House announced on Saturday the resignation of the President's assistant for political and governmental affairs Mitchell Daniels. Many observers believe that he is another victim of the "survival struggle" of members of the U.S. Administration at a time when the scandal over secret U.S. arms sales to Iran and the diversion of part of the proceeds to Nicaraguan contras in violation of American laws keeps growing.

Commenting on Daniels's resignation, the U.S. media note that it is a sign of an unhealthy and nervous atmosphere in the Reagan administration as a consequence of the Irangate. Many administration officials are jumping ship without waiting for further developments. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes, for instance, is serving his last day today. White House communications director Patrick Buchanan and James Miller, director of the Office of Management and Budget, are expected to resign shortly. Meanwhile, other White House officials are trying hard to keep their jobs in spite of the growing political crisis. Administration members are deceiving one another but join forces to deceive congress, the CBS T.V. company observes, and the President's ability to manage his staff is in question.

PRAVDA ANSWERS ABC SPOKESMAN'S VIEW OF 'AMERIKA'

PM021529 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 February 1987 First Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Just What Is the Movie 'Amerika' About?" a 600-word own correspondent V. Sukhoy interview with Bob Wright, ABC TV vice president for public relations. Sukhoy asks Wright to comment on a 9 January PRAVDA article entitled "Let's Talk About Occupiers" which criticized the "Amerika" series. Write states that the "Amerika" series is a "fantasy" and its main aim is to depict the way Americans would react if they found themselves "under the yoke of a totalitarian system and deprived of the democratic benefits which today's society shares," to show what would happen "if our traditional freedoms disappeared or were seriously restricted," and to examine Americans' behavior if they were "unable to travel freely, protest their government's actions, or enjoy the fundamental rights of U.S. citizens."

The interview is accompanied by an N. Larionova article under the headline "Fantasy? No, Politics!" which reads as follows:

"We must give Bob Wright his due: He is quite skillful at dodging the most acute questions posed in the 9 January PRAVDA article. The main thing that the ABC spokesman tries to prove is that the series is a political and not anti-Soviet or offensive to the United Nations. We are meant to treat 'Amerika' as fantasy. But a fantasy is a fantasy is a fantasy. Can we really call a movie where occupying forces kill U.S. patriots in Nebraska, blow up the Capitol, and make short shrift of Congress a fantasy?

Although the intentions of the 'Russians' are high-minded -- after all, they want to ensure the United States 'poses no threat to other countries' -- the excesses of aggressors have never in history won them the sympathies of the inhabitants of the countries they have occupied. This is no longer fantasy. It is politics pure and simple.

"The Soviet Union is depicted in the series as a 'totalitarian system,' where 'people are deprived of democratic benefits' and are stifled by the lack of fresh air. This image of our country can only engender hostility toward Soviet people. Here it is not a question of the moviemakers' ignorance but of a clearly pursued line.

"We are sure that 'Amerika' is a typical example of the way that movies and television are placed at the service of the military-industrial complex, justify the arms race, and engender hostility and disinformation. D. Cohen, director of the 'Honesty and Accuracy in Journalism' organization, believes Soviet people are depicted in the movie as people with whom one cannot negotiate on arms control.

"But do the movie's scriptwriters have any grounds at all for ascribing to the Soviet Union a wish or desire to occupy the United States? History shows just the reverse. Soviet soldiers have never invaded U.S. territory. But U.S. troops landed in Vladivostok, Murmansk, and Arkhangelsk.

Incidentally, they stayed quite a long time. A movie about this 'would not interest U.S. viewers,' Bob Wright believes.

"But why not? After all, it would resurrect a page of American history which is never mentioned and remains probably unknown to many Americans, particularly of the younger generation.

"It is not surprising that even before the TV movie has been shown many Americans have sharply cirticized this cinematic falsehood. 'Don't watch ABC's "Amerika,"' 'Switch from "Amerika" to the struggle for peace!,' '"Amerika" means profit for ABC and damage to the cause of peace!' are the placards that demonstrators recently paraded in front of ABC headquarters in New York. Representatives of the UN Secretariat protested the showing of the movie to a mass audience. The well known firm Chrysler -- one of the Pentagon's main subcontractors -- considered it necessary to take the public mood into account and canceled its contract with ABC.

"'Don't we have enough real problems without creating fictional ones and using them to muddy the waters of international mutual understanding?' George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, asked.

"Here is yet another vivid example: The other day the newspaper's editorial bureau received from Academician G.A. Arbatov a copy of a letter from TBS -- a major U.S. TV company. The letter reports that on the day the anti-Soviet 'Amerika' series is shown, TBS intends to schedule programs which stress the positive aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations and the common interests of both countries, first and foremost the prevention of nuclear war. According to TBS president Ted Turner, he was moved to take this step by the blatantly militarist thrust of 'Amerika." 'The continuing escalation of the nuclear arms race is the most serious problem facing mankind today,' he stated. 'The programs we are planning contain vital information about the situation in the world and show that the threat of a nuclear catastrophe touches us all.'

"That is a truly responsible approach! In the current tense international situation actions strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of our great states are more necessary than ever. Representatives of the mass media must be doubly careful not only not to destroy the fragile edifice of what has been achieved but, on the contrary, to strengthen its foundations. But movies like 'Amerika' only muddy the waters and sow enmity and discord between our countries. Only those who strive to bar the path to the truth about the Soviet Union are interested in such falsehoods."

U.S. RECINDS WARNING ON TRAVEL TO KIEV

PM021635 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jan 87 p 1

[TASS report: "Delayed Action"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan -- A U.S. Department of State spokesman announced at a press conference on Thursday that the Department of State has lifted the recommendations to U.S. citizens to refrain from visiting Kiev, which were issued following the Chernobyl AES accident. A group of Department of Energy experts, he announced, visited Kiev last October. The data collected by them proved that "no radioactive contamination was detected in Kiev's drinking water. Tests on foodstuffs also showed either absence or negligible levels of contamination."

PART THREE OF IZVESTIYA SERIES ON PRC REFORMS

PM260930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Third and final part of report by special correspondents I. Laptev, V. Romanyuk, and Yu. Savenkov: "China: Avenues of Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, Shanghai, Harbin, Shenyang -- 3. Goods and the Market [subhead]

Every evening Chinese television advertises household machinery, electronics, sports goods, and new medical preparations. This is often done inventively, using cartoons. In general, the abundance of consumer articles on the store counters is one of the remarkable phenomena of the Chinese economy today. Moreover, the market is already oversaturated with goods in mass demand, partly as a consequence of unjustified purchases from abroad. And this forces price reductions.

"Great sale" -- commerical slogans like that, which only recently were inconceivable in China, have appeared in many state stores on Wangfujing shopping street in Beijing. One department store was selling 400 types of goods at prices 30 percent below the usual prices. "We lost 350,000 yuan in terms of the "warehouse books,'" the manager said, "but we gained 1.5 million in cash. With that money we will buy popular goods and make even more profit."

The return to the practice of selling below the fixed price as a means of stimulating purchasing power is no easy matter for the leaders of state commerce. For a long time the rule operating in this sphere was: "Buy what we sell; pay what we ask." As a result, the warehouses were bursting with goods ordered and produced under the plan. A recent stocktaking in Beijing revealed: 20 million suits which nobody wants are sitting on shelves. Throughout the country, 15-20 percent of output from light industry and the textile industry have not found a market.

Last year the average per capita income in the city was 752 yuan, which is 34 percent more than in 1980; in the countryside it was 397 yuan, which is 68 percent more than in 1980 (taking inflation into account). Thus the population's purchasing power has increased markedly, and the market situation has been exacerbated. Purchasers' demands have increased regarding the quality of articles, and not only clothing, but also consumer durables.

With a view to creating additional stimuli, the government changed its pricing policy. Prices must reflect quality -- that is the basic idea. The newspaper JINGJI RIBAO wrote recently: "100 plants in the country produce color televisions of completely different quality, but the prices are the same. Yet production costs are far higher for high quality output. So it turns out that the worse the goods are, the more advantageous it is to produce them." This is how they found a way out. In August 1986 the state lifted price controls on seven types of goods -- bicycles, black-and-white televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, cassette recorders, and certain types of cotton and synthetic yarns. As a result, prices for bicycles of the well known "Phoenix" and "Flying Dove" brands increased by 30-70 yuan. But a PRC State Council circular was issued recently making provision for... tougher control over rising prices "for the sake of economic and social stability in society."

The city government in Shanghai imposed an additional income tax on the production of low quality consumer electronics, and the funds received are channeled into the enterprise's technical renewal fund. The tax is progressive and very soon ensures that producing obsolete goods is disadvantageous or even loss-making. The Jinan city authorities went even further, adopting a decision to dismiss the managers of those enterprises in the state sector which produce low quality output.

In the streets of Chinese cities we did not notice any great diversity in dress. The favorite clothes among young Chinese are "down" jackets. It is hard to say how many of these popular articles are supplied to the market by the country's sewing workers -- you can buy a down jacket in practically any department store and any stall. In Shanghai we visited a factory which makes these jackets. The machinery here is not of the best, but the articles produced are of good quality and attractive. Incidentally, they have been sold in Moscow stores, too. In 1987 deliveries of down jackets to the Soviet Union are to be substantially increased.

"We want our jackets to be on sale in every department store in Moscow," Cui Jianping, the factory's deputy director, says with a smile.

We are talking in the exhibition hall, where promising designs of jackets are on display -- men's, women's, and children's, for any season. The growth of currency revenue is making it possible to modernize the enterprise extensively. The time lapse between designing a new model and commencing series production is only 3 weeks. The state encourages deliveries of articles for export: For every dollar "earned," there is a bonus of 10 fen. Moreover, this output is free of sales tax, which usually takes 10 percent of the profit.

An old Chinese proverb says: Near neighbors are better than distant relatives. We recalled this proverb during our meeting with the leader of the Harbin state foreign trade company. General Director Yao Zhengwu cited impressive figures: Every year 5,000 blankets, 200,000 towels, 200,000 thermos bottles, and 12 million cans of food are sent to Vladivostok from Harbin. Yao Zhengwu has often visited the Soviet Far East on business. He sees great potential for expanding border trade, naturally on a fully balanced basis.

We also heard fairly sharp criticisms of the poor quality of certain Soviet goods.

"We want Soviet goods to remain on our market," Yao Zhengwu said. "But without technical improvements, the refrigerators do not last more than 2 years. In trade affairs, as in family affairs, there can be squabbles, but they are easy to settle. Much can be achieved by developing barter forms of trade."

Thus there are many goods on the Chinese market, but their quality does not always suit the consumers. In our last installment we mentioned the manufacturing industry in the countryside. Let us take a closer look at this. It is certainly an important source of commodity resources. As the PRC Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishing reports, the volume of "rural industry" has for the first time in the country's history exceeded the gross output of agricultural production in terms of value. The number of industrial enterprises in the countryside has increased rapidly as the economic reform has developed. There are now more than 12 million of them!

Economists believe that as industry grows in the countryside, the phenomenon of the "dual economy," which has always existed in China and consists of relatively developed industry in the city and cumbersome agriculture, almost untouched by scientific and technical progress, in the countryside, will gradually be overcome. One economist compared this traditional state of the Chinese economy to the phase of the moon when only half its disk is illuminated. But many difficulties must be overcome on the way to the "full moon" -- the balanced development of the economy. As a rule, rural enterprises are very small: On average, six people work at each. They require much financial and technological support from the state. But this support is not always used sensibly: Materials are squandered, investments are not utilized rationally, and the environment is polluted excessively. Given the fragmentation of industry, it is difficult to monitor these processes.

Alongside the state economy, multifaceted private enterprise flourishes. As for small trade enterprises, here the forms of contractual responsibility, leasing, or transfer are widely used. Wu Disheng, mayor of Shenyang city, said on this subject that the proportion of private firms in the city's labor resources is not great -- only 1.6 percent. They take small trade enterprises on a contract or leasing basis and open their own stores and repair shops. This is convenient for the population.

Small stores and markets are very popular in China. In the evenings there are noisy "night markets" in Beijing, Harbin, and other cities, where by the light of lanterns or even incandescent lamps vegetables bubble and steam, piquant, smoking savories are set out in beakers, huge samovars puff... All around there is an animation reminiscent of our own festival fairs.

The southern city of Xiangtan (Hunan Province) is noted for its textiles market. Every day 1,300 merchants spread out their wares on 600 stands. Here you can find goods in all kinds of styles and colors, which sometimes cannot be found in the state department stores. Most of the sales workers are young people who at one time were not employed and swelled the army of "those awaiting work." The market was born 2 years ago, when a few enterprising people started to buy textiles from remote regions of the country. The wares enjoyed success among the local fashionable women. Business boomed.

Xiao Xiangling is 36. His wife sells textiles, and he looks for new wares. Sometimes, after buying a textile, he embellishes it to suit the taste of the local inhabitants. Xiao compares his enterprise to a little boat which can just keep afloat.

"We sometimes receive only a few fen from selling goods," he says. "That is no problem. Our main principle is: rapid turnover. We often trade on credit. It is better to sell one piece of cloth cheaply than to have dozens of pieces that can't be shifted. In general, we are not complaining. On average we earn about 1,000 yuan a month."

Specialized markets are a remarkable phenomenon on China's economic landscape. They often spring up where there were once specialized peasant trades. In Qiaotou city (Zhejiang Province) there is the country's biggest button market. In Jingxiang (Jiangxi Province) there is a fair for calligraphy brushes; in Hubei Province there is a noted fishing nets market, and in Hunan Province, where our textile merchant Xiao lives, there are 200 specialized markets. They sell seafood and secondhand tractors, essential goods and trucks.

All the same, as the CHINA DAILY newspaper wrote, "private enterprises need legal protection... The Soviet Union, which embarked later than us on the path permitting individual labor activity, has already adopted such a law. This means that the USSR is following a more organized path.""

There are today more than 17 million private traders -- in China they are still called "persons who have independently resolved the problem of job placing." These enterprising people create competition for every very strong state enterprises. At the Beijing car repair corporation, we were told that the repair plants' capacities are not fully occupied -- many potential clients have been lured away by private operators.

The situation "some will become prosperous before others" has its negative side, too. There are more frequent instances of illegal price rises, nonpayment of taxes, smuggling, speculation -- what is now described in China as economic crime. The mentality of making a profit at all costs worries the party. [paragraph continues]

Hence the idea that in order to achieve socialism it is necessary to create not only the material base, but also a socialist spiritual culture. At the CPC Central Committee September (1986) plenum, it was stated that self-interest, parasitism, and the creed "money above all" are alien to socialist morality.

Among all the reforms of China's economic machinery, the financial reform is striking for its scale. It is a question of creating a flexible system of credit levers to control the economy and mobilize the financial resources of enterprises and the population. The question of turning local bank branches into independent economic institutions is being raised. China's Central Bank is a reserve bank and does not give credit to enterprises or private individuals. But specialized banks hold some of the shares in it, and they do receive credits. The range of financial institutions is today becoming fairly diverse. There are agricultural, investment, trade and industrial, foreign trade, and transport banks. Markets for short-term credits and stocks and shares markets are becoming established, and in Shenyang and Shanghai stock exchanges are springing up. It is planned to create a currency market in the country, where the rate will be determined by agreement between buyer and seller.

Last year an experiment connected with the restructuring of the financial system began in five cities -- Guangzhou, Wuhan, Chongqing, Changzhou, and Shenyang. Each city taking part in the experiment has the right to make loans to other cities out of local budget funds which are currently unutilized, and the right to use loans of this kind. This means that money does not stand idle, but is actively used to implement social programs.

The innovation suits the economic managers. In the first half of 1986 alone, some 300 such deals amounting to 10-12 billion yuan were concluded. As the experiment proceeds, seven more major Chinese cities have joined in the financial reform. Financial resources are now circulating in the market, like any other goods. And the interest rate is higher than the bank rate, which means it is advantageous to lend funds. But it is no less advantageous to take them in order to realize urgent programs which require a concentration of considerable resources.

The state is eager to create joint enterprises with foreign firms. In general, the involvement of foreign capital in China's economy, especially through the "special economic zones" in the south of the country, is playing an increasingly notable role. Firms from Japan, the United States, the FRG, and Italy have their eyes on the Chinese market. Through the "special economic zones" and joint enterprises and by granting various kinds of benefits to foreign capital, Chinese economic leaders hope to receive leading equipment and technology, currency, and up-to-date experience. But not infrequently, imported equipment consists of 30-year-old models. Western firms clearly have no objection to keeping China "at a distance" in terms of the technical standard of production. They prefer to invest funds in the tourist industry and the processing of agricultural produce.

However, there are also examples of cooperation with foreign firms which are successful for the Chinese economy. We visited one such joint enterprise in Shanghai. It is the Shanghai-Volkswagen plant, created from the capital of three Chinese companies and the well-known West German firm.

At the very end of our talk the plant's general director Zhang Changmou assured us, not without humor, that the "capitalist sharks" will not swallow up the people's enterprise. The first phase of the plant, for 30,000 Santana cars, has already come into operation. Santana has advantages over the other Chinese car, the Shanghai, production of which will soon end. Zhang Changmou spoke frankly of his main task: while creating and improving the new car, to raise the technical standard of Chinese industry in general. [paragraph continues]

As yet only 25 percent of the value of the car is made from Chinese-manufactured components, and the rest is supplied from the FRG. But in 7-8 years, production of all the Santana components will be assimilated into the country.

The enterprise receives privileges from the state: For 6 years the plant is freed from the 15-percent income tax. For the time being, this is how the profit will be distributed: 30 percent goes to the enterprise's funds, and 70 percent is shared between the state and the West German firm. The contract provides for the possibility of updating the model and using some of the profits to develop production.

Foreign capital is also being brought in to resolve the problems of Chinese cities. Thus, on the basis of joint capital, 20-30 hotels have been or are to be built in Shanghai; some are financed entirely by foreign investors. IMF funds are being used to build the Shanghai subway, the large bridge across the Huangpu River, and a water purification complex. And competitions are announced for the best construction designs. Foreign companies' profits can be taken out of the country or used to expand business.

The days of our mission went quickly. Behind us were thousands of kilometers of travel along China's roads and many meetings. While studying the reform in China, we could not help comparing some elements of it with our own economy. By no means everything is suitable for us. We saw what deep roots the virus of profit has put down and how it is spreading, how the distinctions between sale and resale, speculation and currency operations are being erased. It seemed to us that the commodity market is swamping Chinese cities too much: Sometimes there are more sellers than buyers in the streets. The trend toward arbitrary mixing of earned and unearned income, the exploitation of other people's labor, and the possibility of existing exclusively on capital invested in collective enterprises looks dangerous to us. The large number of people who are not employed or, as they say in China, people "awaiting work" is striking. But there are also extremely interesting aspects connected, for instance, with directional planning and market regulation, the setting up of joint enterprises with foreign firms, the mobilization of working people's savings to resolve the cities' social problems, and the development of diverse forms of individual labor activity in trade and the service sphere. These are things to examine and think about.

For more than 2 decades our contacts with the PRC have been extremely restricted in nature. Now economic and cultural ties are being, as it were, renewed in many avenues. During our stay in China, the Soviet trade and industry exhibition opened here, and 3 days later the Soviet general consulate resumed its work in Shanghai.

Contacts are needed; the lively exchange of experience is needed -- the last words at Beijing's Shoudu airport were on this subject. Then the white fields and straight threads of canals, scattered villages and orange hills were flashing beneath the wings of the IL-62. The quest is hard. And we pay tribute to the people's industriousness and persistence, their boldness in economic reform, and their determination to take it to its conclusion in the interests of their country's socialist future.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF MPR FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

More on Gromyko Meeting

PM021649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting With Minister From People's Mongolia"]

[Text] "The Soviet Union and the MPR are old friends. They extended the hand of friendship to one another in the days of Lenin and Sukhe Bator. The dedication of the peoples of the Soviet state and the MPR to maintaining continuously peaceful relations determined the entire subsequent course of links between our countries over a period of nearly 70 years. The whole world was asking: What will be the future of these links" The answer to the question was provided by history itself. The 5 November 1921 Moscow handshake between Lenin and Sukhe Bator laid the foundation for fraternal relations between the two states. It was entirely due to fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union that the Mongolian people were able to embark on the path of freedom and national independence."

It was with these words that A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, began his 30 January conversation in the Kremlin with Mongolian Foreign Mangalyn Dugersuren, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

On his leadership's behalf, M. Dugersuren fully supported the view that the entire path covered by the two countries in their relations since the days of Lenin and Sukhe Bator has been a path of friendship. Today the MPR is a full-fledged member of the socialist community of states, and the USSR's relations with it are advancing all the time.

The Mongolian people are infinitely grateful to the Soviet Union and Soviet people, the minister noted, for their generous assistance and suppport in strengthening the country's independence and developing the economy and culture.

Together with all the other states which advocate peace, disarmament, and the destruction of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union and the MPR are actively struggling for the preservation of peace and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. M.S. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh have repeatedly exchanged opinions on this exceedingly important matter during meetings to which both sides attach fundamental significance.

In pursuing its policy of peace and friendship between peoples, A.A. Gromyko stressed, the Soviet Union is engaged in fulfilling ambitious plans for accelerating economic and social development and revolutionary restructuring of all the work of the party and people geared to solving the historic tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just ended was an important milestone in the life of the Soviet state. In our socialist society it offers opportunities for implementing the enormous potential which has hitherto not been exploited. The party and the people are embarking on the work enthusiastically, armed with the plenum's decisions.

M. Dugersuren stressed the Mongolian leadership's high opinion of Soviet foreign policy, noting that his country's people and government resolutely support the USSR's dynamic and constructive course aimed at bringing about a turn for the better in international affairs, at nuclear disarmament, and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, A.A. Gromyko expressed support for fraternal Mongolia's foreign policy line and noted the growing significance of close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the MPR. The MPR's authority and prestige in the world are constantly increasing. Everyone has to face up to this.

Present at the conversation on the Soviet side were A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; L.N. Chernikov, Chief of a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium section; and USSR Ambassador to the MPR K. Ye. Fomichencko; and on the Mongolian side -- Daramyn Yondon, MPR first deputy foreign minister, and Tserengiyn Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

More on Dugersuren Speech

PM021216 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 February 1987 in its Morning Edition carries on page 4 under the general heading "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Fraternity" a TASS report on the 30 January Moscow luncheon given by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze in honor of visiting Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren. The account of Shevardnadze's speech at the luncheon is followed by the following report on Dugersuren's reply speech:

"In his reply speech M. Dugersuren expressed profound satisfaction at the opportunity to visit the great Lenin's motherland again. The visit is taking place at a notable time, when the Soviet people, consistently implementing the 27th CPSU Congress line, are seeking impressive successes and increasingly fully revealing socialism's creative potential. The CPSU Central Committee plenum held the other day gave powerful new impetus to this process of worldwide significance. The Soviet people's successes are gratifying to the Mongolian working people.

"The 19th MPRP Congress, the minister went on, once again confirmed the determination of the party and our people to extend and deepen the indissoluble bonds of Leninist friendship and close all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union. We note with deep gratitude that thes relations are a decisive factor in the successful building of socialism in Mongolia.

"Mongolia and the Soviet Union, M. Dugersuren went on to note, are united in the view that the strengthening of peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war are vitally necessary to mankind's future. The International Peace Year was marked by the active struggle of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. The USSR's historic initiatives, put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January and 28 July 1986 and also during the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, as well as the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states, are milestones in this truly large-scale effort. The new political thinking is forging a path for itself in the conditions of the nuclear age. In all of this mankind owes much to the world socialist community, above all the Soviet Union, which heads the peace offensive.

"Mongolia, the minister went on, in close collaboration with the USSR and the other socialist countries, is making considerable efforts in the struggle for peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The constructive proposals and initiatives of the USSR, Mongolia, the fraternal countries of Indochina, and the DPRK are meeting with increasing support.

"In this connection, he stressed that the large-scale proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok open up a new stage in the cause of the joint quest for ways of developing relations of mutual trust, good-neighborliness, and cooperation among the states of Asia and the Pacific, the unblocking of conflict situations in the region, and the resolution of disputes by peaceful, political means.

"M. Dugersuren noted that Mongolia assesses highly the course pursued by the DRA Government of achieving national reconciliation in Afghanistan, and fully supports the efforts of the DRA and the Soviet Union aimed at a settlement of the Afghanistan situation.

"The Soviet-Indian declaration on the priciples of a world free from nuclear weapons and violence offers, in the Mongolian minister's words, a clear alternative to the aggressive policy of strong-arm tactics, total militarization, and military preparations.

"The strengthening of the neoglobalist aspirations of the United States and its closest allies in the Asia-Pacific region demands the all-around pooling and stepping up of the efforts of all forces in favor of peace and opposed to the threat of war in the region. On the basis of these interests, Mongolia has put forward an initiative on creating a machinery to exclude the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

"We will continue to make efforts, M. Dugersuren said in conclusion, in the cause of collaboration among all peace-loving states in the interests of peace, security, and cooperation."

Joint Statement Issued

PM031021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 February 87 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Mongolian Joint Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] M. Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, has been in the Soviet Union from 29 January to 2 February on an officil visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The foreign minister of the MPR laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall, and paid a visit to Leningrad.

M. Dugersuren was received by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign Minister, and M. Dugersuren held talks on questions relating to Soviet-Mongolian relations and on a wide range of topical international problems. The conversation and the talks passed off in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, with complete mutual understanding and coincidence of views on all issues discussed.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave information on the results of the Janury 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. He stressed the decisive role of the issue of restructuring and the party's cadre policy in the matter of the successful realization of the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress, toward accelerating the socioeconomic development and the qualitative transformation in all spheres of life in Soviet society. In this connection M. Dugersuren stated that the decisions of the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum are of enormous international significance. He spoke of the constructive work toward implementing the course of the 19th MPRP Congress which has been undertaken in Mongolia, and the high creative enthusiasm of the Mongolian working people who have successfully completed the 1st year of the 8th 5-Year Plan and who are preparing, together with the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind, to fittingly mark the 70th anniversary of Great October.

Profound satisfaction was expressed at the dynamic development of relations of traditional fraternal friendship between the USSR and the MPR, founded on the priciples of socialist internationalism. A determining factor in the relations is the close interaction between the CPSU and the MPRP.

Stress was placed on the fundamental importance of the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, for the further deepening and improvement of Sovier-Mongolian cooperation, for the development of multi-level ties between the CPSU and the MPRP, and between the two countries and peoples on the sound foundation of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

Having noted the presence of great opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Mongolia, the ministers voiced their unanimity on the importance of carrying out further purposeful steps toward implementing the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for the period up to the year 2000.

In their discussion of foreign political issues, the ministers noted that the main reason for the growth in international tension is the militarist course of the imperialist circles, the United States first and foremost, and their imperial ambitions and striving for military superiority.

The two sides are unanimous that the realities of the nuclear space age demand new thinking in international affairs, based on a realization of the objective need to renounce the use or threat of military force, to settle problems by political means as they arise, to turn peaceful coexistence into a universal principle of international relations, and to assert trust and mutual understanding among states -- regardless of size and irrespective of differences in sociopolitical systems.

The two sides share the conviction that raising the effectiveness of cooperation among the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of developing the creative initiative of each of the parties and countries while strengthening their unity, is conducive to the growth in prestige and power of attraction of socialism in the world. The united efforts of the socialist community states in the struggle against the nuclear threat and for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security have a beneficial influence on the changing world political climate, and inspire other countries and peoples to seek realistic solutions that could halt and reverse the arms race and reduce tension in the world.

The Mongolian side stressed the historic sighnificance of the foreign policy strategy determined by the 27th CPSU Congress, a strategy which combines dynamism and realism with high responsibility for the destiny of human civilization.

It was noted that the program submitted in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary ofthe CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January 1986, for the creation of a nuclear-free world and the elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction before the end of the present century, is a key to the solution of vitally important problems of world politics and gives a good stimulus to the peoples' anti-war and anti-nuclear movement. M. Dugersuren described the Soviet Union's proposals in Reykjavik as a graphic demonstration of a new political way of thinking, allowing millions of people to gain confidence in the possibility of not only a rapid and significant reduction in nuclear arsenals, but also of their complete elimination.

The two sides condemned the irresponsible course of the present U.S. Administration toward an erosion and undermining of the cornerstone agreements on strategic arms limitation and its striving to extend the arms race into space.

The USSR and the MPR favor the immediate ending of all nuclear tests. The MPR received with understanding the Soviet Government statement of 18 December 1986, and believes that the U.S. Administration should pay close attention to the Soviet proposals for a moratorium on nuclear blasts and to enter into full-scale talks for a complete and universal ban on the testing of nuclear weapons.

The two sides agree that an activation of the work of all forums on issues of disarmament, and the attainment of decisions guaranteeing reliable and comprehensive security for all countries on the basis of the new political mentality are necessary.

The two sides reaffirm their support for the United Nations as an important instrument in the preservation and strengthening of a comprehensive peace and security, and they speak out for the continued affirmation of the just and democratic principles in the practice of international relations on which the United Nations is founded.

The need for the speediest elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world and for preventing new ones from forming was stresed, and in this connection the attempts by the forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, to use regional conflicts in order to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states were condemned. The two sides spoke in favor of activating collective searches for ways of regulating conflict situations in various parts of the world by political means, on the basis of strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of countries and the right of peoples to an independent choice of their path of development.

The USSR and the MPR favor the elimination of tension in the Middle East; the ending of the bloody war between Iran and Iraq; a just political settlement in Central America, without any interference and threats from outside; and the elimination of the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa as an indispensible condition for the political solution of the problems of southern Africa, the interests of the peoples of this region, and for ensuring stability and peace there. The two sides express solidarity with the Nicaraguan, Namibian, Palestinian, and other peoples who are defending their right to free and independent development.

The participants in the talks expressed serious concern over the escalation of acts of terrorism, including state terrorism, and they resolutely condemn all terrorist activity and deem it necessary to combat it with all lawful means.

During the talks, particular attention was paid to the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. Taking into account the intensification here of the process of militarization and the growth of the military threat, the two sides agree on the urgent need to seek ways of securing peace, stability, and the development of good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous economic cooperation in this region.

The Mongolian side spoke highly of the Soviet program for safeguarding peace and security in Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins, as stated in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok and in his speeches during his visit to India. M. Dugersuren noted the fundamental significance of the Delhi declaration and supported the idea submitted at the Soviet-Indian talks of a phased forming of all-Asian security by normalizing the situation and creating an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation on bilateral and regional levels. [paragraph continues]

He also supported the Soviet idea of convening at some future date a conference similar to the one held in Helsinki, to formulate a complex of measures on security and broad cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as a conference of Pacific basin countries to examine questions of security, including in the economic sphere.

The Soviet side spoke highly of the MPR's active foreign policy line and of its consistent efforts in favor of peace, including those directed toward Asia. In this connection, note was taken of the topicality of constructive Mongolian initiatives, both of regional and of broader significance, and primarily of the proposal to set up a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations between countries in the Asia-Pacific regions.

The participants to the talks stated that the decision to withdraw part of the Soviet troops in Mongolia, adopted by the Soviet leadership under an accord [dogovorennost] with the MPR Government, has been welcomed in the world as a token of goodwill between the two fraternal counties, assisting in strengthening trust, mutual understanding, and good-neighborly attitudes in relations among states in the Far East and Asia at large.

The two sides agreed to continue coordinating their policies in the Asian area with a view to cooperating in implementing their own concepts, as well as initiatives by other socialist countries and nonaligned states, directed at ensuring a lasting peace and security for the peoples of Asia.

The Soviet Union and the MPR express their full support of the "Declaration on National Reconciliation in Afghanistan," adopted by the DRA Government. The two sides believe that the program of national reconciliation, submitted by the DRA leadersip, serves to strengten Afghanistan as a sovereign, independent state which carries out the policy of neutrality and nonalignment. It implementation aims at facilitating the removal of a major hotbed of tension in southwest Asia, and this would meet with the vital interests of the Afghan people and all countries of the region.

The two sides stated their unchanging position that the problems of Southeast Asia should be resolved by political means, by way of normalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations and by way of establishing good-neighborly relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN in the spirit of the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Kampuchean proposals.

According to the opinion of the two sides, the proposal submitted by the leadership of the DPRK to conduct high-level military and political talks between the north and south is of great importance for the alleviation and overcoming of the dangerous tension that exists on the Korean peninsula and for the creation of favorable conditions for the peaceful unification of Korea. This and other constructive initiatives of the DPRK, including that of turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, are creating a good foundation for resolving the problems that exist here.

The ministers rate highly India's responsible approach to international affairs, its constructive activities in the Nonaligned Movement, in the "Group of Six," and the specific steps undertaken for the improvement of the political climate in South Asia.

E.A. Shevardnadze and M. Dugersuren singled out particularly the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an influential and authoritative force in reducing international tension and assisting in the cause of peace, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence. [paragraph continues]

The USSR and the MPR are in solidarity with its anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, and antimilitarist ideals and support the efforts of the nonaligned states to restructure international economic relations upon a just and democratic basis. The importance of the decisions taken at the eighth conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Harare was stressed.

In the opinion of the two sides, an important contribution to the process of forming pan-Asian and Pacific security could be made by Japan. They expressed themselves in favor of developing relations with this Asian state upon a mutually advantageous and realistic basis. At the same time, concern was expressed over the intensification of militarist tendencies in the policies of the Japanese Government, in particular over its decision to revoke restrictions on the growth of the military budget. Nor can one fail to take into account the dangerous consequences of involving Japan in the space armament race through participation in the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" of the United States.

The USSR and the MPR confirm their willingness to consistently build relations with the PRC on the principles of equality and good-neighborliness, without harming the interests of third countries, with the object of furthering the solution of problems of security in the Asia-Pacific region and the development of cooperation between all countries in the region. The two sides note with satisfaction the positive tendencies in their bilateral ties with China and are in favor of this process being continued.

M. Dugersuren reported that the MPR, striving toward the further assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, has established diplomatic relations with the United States.

The two sides are convinced that the visit to the USSR by M. Dugersuren, MPR foreign minister, and the exchange of opinions which took place will encourage a further strengthening and deepening of all-round Soviet-Mongolian relations, and will give a new impetus to raising the effectiveness of interaction between the two countries in the international arena -- in the interests of peace and socialism.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government, M. Dugersuren invited E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to the MPR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Dugersuren Leaves for Home

LD021719 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Leningrad Feburary 2 TASS -- Member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren left Leningrad today. He was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

ENVOY TO JAPAN NOTES 'SOME POSITIVE CHANGE'

LD312008 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 31 TASS -- We sense a great interest of the Japanese public and mass media in the latest plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow, the Soviet ambassador to Japan, Nikolay Solovyov, said at a press conference for Japanese and foreign journalists here today.

He commented in detail on the forum of the Soviet Communists, which had formulated a course of the further development of socialism in the Soviet Union, on the report delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and on the resolutions passed by the plenary meeting. The ambassador said that change in every aspect of the life of Soviet society as a result of reorganization was fundamental and was supported by every section of the population of the country.

It was noted at the press conference that the Soviet Union was pursuing a consistent course of establishing relations of goodneighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan. Some positive change has appeared in bilateral relations in the recent period and it is important today to consolidate it and to develop Soviet-Japanese relations on this basis.

RYZHKOV CONFERS WITH DPRK VICE PREMIER

PM021357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 30 January N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and head of a DPRK government economic delegation.

At the start of the conversation, great attention was paid to the outcome of the CPSU Central Committee January plenum which has just ended and which demonstrated the determination of the Communist Party and the Soviet people to persistently and consistently continue the restructuring, the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and the thorough democratization of Soviet society.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the dynamic, forward development of Soviet-Korean relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK, in the spirit of the accords reached during the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in October 1986. N.I. Ryzhkov stressed that the Soviet Union will comprehensively strengthen friendship and step up multifaceted ties with the DPRK.

There was a general discussion of the prospects of the future development and improvement of Soviet-Korean trade and economic cooperation. The conversation participants were unanimous that the widening and deepening of bilateral ties on an equal and balanced basis will make a growing contribution to socialist building in both countries.

The conversation took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

'LONG ROAD' OF RELATIONS WITH INDIA REVIEWED

PM011849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 87 First Edition p 6

[Dispatch by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Toward New Horizons!"]

[Excerpts] Delhi-Moscow, January 1987 -- The Indian people are today celebrating a great holiday: On 26 January 1950 the new constitution proclaiming the country a sovereign republic came into force. India is now an active member of the world community, enjoying prestige and influence in the international arena. [passage omitted]

In Delhi I was told that it is by no means accidental that the externally directed attempts to shake national unity have now sharply intensified. Every day on opening the newspapers I read tragic summaries on the front pages: how many people advocating India's territorial integrity had been killed the previous day by terrorists, of whom many have been sent in from abroad. More than 700 people were killed last year in Punjab alone, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote 29 December. The attempts to sow discord between Muslim and Hindu Indians are being whipped up in every possible way. Troublemakers speculating on economic difficulties dart about everywhere. There can be no disputing that ordinary Indians, particularly the peasants, still live in great poverty, and a great deal more will still have to be done in order to guarantee them even reasonable living conditions. To be convinced of this you need only travel through Delhi's suburbs, where, newspapers report, around 500 "unauthorized colonies" -- or simply put, shanty towns of straw huts and torn tents in which people seeking salvation from hunger and poverty take refuge -- have sprung up. But there are real possibilities of overcoming these terrible problems: the strengthening of unity and the national struggle to implement new policy initiatives stemming from the principles formulated in the Delhi declaration of building a nonnuclear world free of violence.

Guided by these principles, India is extensively developing international economic cooperation with all countries that agree to equal relations with it, including the socialist countries. In the view of many of my interlocutors in Delhi, cooperation with us has the advantage that since the victory of Great October our country has resolved highly complex tasks -- tasks which are largely similar to those now facing India.

Today few people will remember that soon after the victory of the October Revolution a delegation of progressive figures of the time left India for Moscow. The delegation brought with it a greetings address which stated: "India congratulates you on the great victory you have won in the interests of the democracy of the entire world." The delegation was received 23 November 1918 by V.I. Lenin, and later the delegation stated when presenting its address to the All-Russian Soviet Central Executive Committee: "Contrary to all Britain's hopes, the slogan of self-determination for the peoples has made it to India."

Years and decades passed. And when India finally attained independence, Soviet-Indian cooperation developed naturally.

For many years I observed the development of this cooperation first hand, and sometimes even participated in it. And now I have vivid pictures of events in my memory.

June 1955. A sunny morning. Moscow joyously greets free India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru -- a slim, young-looking man with bright expressive eyes, wearing his invariable brown frock coat with an always fresh rose in the buttonhole and a white Congress Party cap. And alongside him was a modestly dressed thin black-haired young woman -- his favorite daughter Indira Gandhi.

Nehru and Gandhi spent 16 days in the USSR, familiarizing themselves with our activity and holding talks on developing cooperation. The trip resulted in a joint statement on the principles of relations between our countries. Highly important practical agreements were concluded on the basis of these principles.

January 1966. A difficult time for India. The unforgettable Nehru had already died. A dangerous military conflict had arisen between Pakistan and India. On Soviet territory, in Tashkent, Lal Bahadur Shastri, who had succeeded Nehru as prime minister, was seeking a peaceful settlement with Pakistani President M. Ayub Khan. A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was acting as mediator. The very difficult talks, which I witnessed, lasted for 7 long days. Finally, on the evening of 10 January, the Tashkent Declaration on the settlement of the conflict was signed. At half past two that night I was awoken: "Shastri's died suddenly -- his sick heart couldn't stand the tension."

The next day a very representative Soviet Government delegation flew to Delhi. I remember that the January day was as hot as summer; the tragic sandalwood funeral pyre was burning. There were worried faces: Who would lead India where? It was a difficult question -- reactionaries were raising their heads. But reason prevailed; the helm of the country was entrusted to Indira Gandhi...

August 1971. A blindingly hot day in Delhi. Here was signed the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India, whose conclusion was an act of high wisdom on the party of both powers. Its signing was the crowning of the long road that had brought the powers closer, a road that started back on that memorable November day in 1918 when India's heralds visited Lenin. The treaty has now been in force for more than 15 years.

India goes its own way, as do we. But we have common aims and interests: peace, friendship, and mutually advantageous cooperation. Neither the USSR nor India claim a monopoly on political wisdom. Neither India nor the USSR hide the difficulties they have had to encounter when blazing a trail through the virgin land of history. Both countries are also prepared to learn from others if they see something sensible and worthy of attention.

In November 1986 the Soviet-Indian Delhi summit put cooperation between our powers on a qualitatively new plane both in bilateral relations and in international affairs.

The scientific and theoretical conference "Toward New Initiatives" held on the eve of India Day on the initiative of the [Indira Gandhi Memorial] Foundation will probably play an important role in the struggle for the practical implementation of the principles -- proclaimed by M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi in the Delhi declaration -- of building a nonnuclear world free of violence.

These ideas accord with the vital aspirations of more than a billion inhabitants of two great powers -- the USSR and India.

'HUNDREDS' KILLED, WOUNDED DURING DRA CEASE-FIRE

PM011525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Major A. Oliynik Kabul dispatch: "Country Living in Hope"]

[Text] A recent regular session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium heard a report by Mohammad Chamkani, acting chairman of the Presidium of the republic's Revolutionary Council, about the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation. It was noted that the republic's armed forces are strictly observing a unilateral cease-fire and that refugees are continuing to return to the motherland despite the obstacles created by the Pakistani authorities and the ringleaders of the counterrevolution. Since 15 January over 6,000 people have returned through border checkpoints alone. Reception centers are being set up in border areas where new arrivals receive materials and medical assistance.

Cease-fire. Refugees returning to the motherland. Amnesty decree. These important events are today dominating the life of Democratic Afghanistan, which has been scorched by the flames of the undeclared war. Barely more than 2 weeks have passed since the start of the military truce, which came into force 15 January, and the constructive course of national reconciliation proclaimed by the PDPA is being implemented increasingly actively. Growing numbers of ordinary Afghans are not only expressing warm support for the ideas of reconciliation but are themselves participating in spreading them throughout the country, among the refugees and among the members of the armed groups who are taking a neutral stand.

Meetings and rallies are being held in the country's provinces and districts, and extraordinary reconciliation commissions are being created in districts and villages. Representatives of all social strata of society, tribal elders, and public and religious figures are participating in their work.

In accordance with a PDPA Central Committee decision and a DRA Revolutionary Council declaration, the Revolutionary Council Presidium has ratified an amnesty decree which lays down that members of opposition groups are freed from liability for antigovernment activity which they conducted before 15 January provided that it does not resume. Several categories of prisoners covered by the amnesty have been defined.

At its session the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium stressed that the appeal for national reconciliation from the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government is also meeting with understanding outside Afghanistan, including in Pakistan and the United States. But official Washington, the Western press notes, is openly dissatisfied at the course aimed at national reconciliation and is continuing to fuel the conflict and supply the counterrevolutionaries with weapons, including Stinger surface-to-air missiles.

Particular significance in conducting the policy of national reconciliation during this period was attached to PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najib's meeting with representatives of a number of Kabul Province armed groups which have accepted the truce terms. In his speech, Comrade Najib spoke about the objectives of PDPA policy and answered numerous questions from those present. The representatives of the armed groups expressed support for the desire of the people's power to end the bloodshed, voiced their readiness to help in this humane cause, and also put forward a number of conditions. More than 540 members of armed groups have toured the sights of Kabul.

In a brief conversation with your KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, (Animula), one of the leaders of a group which operated in the village of Shakar Darreh, said: "Before today I, like many of my fellow tribesmen, did not believe in the truce. That is what counterrevolutionary leaders Rabbani, Hikmatyar, and some others are saying in their radio messages and instructions. According to them, death and prison await all who lay down their arms. Today I have been convinced with my own eyes of the humane intentions of the people's power and its desire to establish peace and tranquillity on our soil. I will tell my fellow tribesmen this when I return home."

New reports about armed groups switching to the side of people's power are continuing to come in. In the past few days alone, 100 people in Konarha Province have laid down their arms and surrendered. In Balkh Province several leaders of groups operating in the (Chorbudak) district have sent their representatives to the provincial center to work out the terms for a military truce. As I was told at the DRA Defense Ministry, 60 armed detachments totaling 5,000 men have now switched to the side of the people's power, and 460 armed groups are negotiating.

However the prospects of a political settlement which have been observed are like a knife through the heart for those whose purposes are served by the war in Afghanistan. Clearly in response to U.S. instructions, the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution entrenched in Pakistan and Iran have hastened to state that their parties willl continue "the holy war until victory," that there can be no question of reconciliation while there are Soviet troops on Aghan territory and the PDPA is in power. The counterrevolutionaries are now using threats, intimidation, and money handouts -- any means -- to try to wreck the reconciliation process.

The situation in the country remains tense, particularly in border areas. The gangs of (Farid) in Kapisa Province, (Turan Ismail) in Herat Province, (Nik) Mohannad in Badghisat Province, Ahmad Shah in Panjsher, and some others are continuing to fire on towns and villages and carry out sabotage on the roads. A few days ago a 1,500-strong grouping seized a border post in the (Zhavara) area. A tense situation persists in the southeast of the country, in the Khowst area, where the dushmans are building up their forces for terrorist acts. Since 15 January the enemies of the revolution have violated the truce terms on a total of more than 400 occasions. Hundreds of totally innocent citizens, including women and children, have been killed and wounded.

..."Blood cannot erase blood," an eastern proverb runs. No matter how much the ringleaders of the counterrevolution and their foreign inspirers may rage, their use of bloody terror, salvoes of disinformation, and streams of lies will not bring them success in halting the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan or besmirching the Soviet Union's selfless international assistance to the Afghan people, who are hungry for peace and tranquillity.

DRA NATIONAL FRONT LEADER KILLED IN NANGARHAR

LD030902 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Kabul February 3 TASS -- The BAKHTAR agency reported that last January 28 Inayatulla, member of the Supreme Special Commission on National Reconciliation in Afghanistan, chairman of the National Front Council and of the Reconciliation Commission in the district of Rudat (Nangarhar), and his son were abducted and killed in the Province of Nangarhar. Inayatulla has become another victim in the struggle for stopping the bloodshed and establishing national concord in the country, the agency points out. His killing is a criminal action aimed at undermining the process of national reconciliation.

SHEVARDNADZE ON 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY' GDR VISIT

Meets GDR Counterpart

LD021840 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin February 2 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer started here today.

The parties discussed in detail the state of and prospects for the development of the entire complex of bilateral relations between the USSR and the GDR, noted with satisfaction their on-going nature, the ever growing scope, a high degree of efficiency. It was noted that meetings between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker are of priority importance for setting out the main directions of the further cooperation of the two countries in every sphere.

The talks of the ministers confirmed identity of views and stands of the USSR and the GDR on all topical international problems, their resolve to strenghen cohesion of countries of the socialist community, to continue a vigorous effort toward the removal of nuclear menace, ending of the arms race and toward disarmament.

The talks proceeded in the atmosphere of brotherhood and complete mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between the USSR and the GDR.

Reviews Ties With Honecker

LD021847 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin February 2 TASS -- A meeting was held today between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, on an official friendly visit in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Government.

A dynamic, on-going development of relations between the USSR and the GDR was noted with satisfaction during the conversation. The parties expressed the striving for the further deepening of cooperation, enhancement of its efficiency, development of promising forms of economic, scientific and technological ties on a bilateral and multilateral basis in accordance with the arrangements reached between the leaders of the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Eduard Shevardnadze dwelt at length on the course and results of the January 1987 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. Erich Honecker emphasized the importance of the decisions adopted at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee for the implementation of the CPSU strategy at speeding up the country's social and economic development.

The participants in the conversation confirmed the striving for the stepping up of joint effort toward the elimination of nuclear weapons and reduction of conventional armaments, toward the consolidation of peace and international security, the striving expressed at a working meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties of socialist countries, CMEA members, in Moscow. The sides expressed the resolve to press vigorously, in close implementation of foreign policy initiatives advanced at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest.

It was noted that the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik signified a qualitatively new stage in the struggle for a world without nuclear arms. The Soviet Union's principled stand at that summit was striking manifestation of new political thinking in international affairs, was an important milestone on the road toward the implementation of the program for a nuclear weapons free world advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on January 15, 1986.

Eduard Shevardnadze proclaimed the Soviet Union's complete support for the initiatives of the GDR and Czechoslovakia to create in central Europe a nuclear weapons free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons.

Having discussed the situation in the European Continent, the sides empahsized the fundamental importance that the treaties registering the iviolability of the post-war frontiers have for peace and constructive cooperation. It was noted that European peoples have a right to expect from the FRG Covernment a constructive contribution toward the efforts to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, to consolidate security and cooperation in Europe.

Gives Honecker Gorbachev Message

LD031446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, recieved in Berlin Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is in the GDR on an official friendly visit. During the friendly conversation, Shevardnadze handed Honecker cordial greetins from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The participants in the conversation noted with satisfaction that the fraternal unity between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR, has been increasing in strength as never before. Their cooperation is constantly developing in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress. Moreover, the further deepening of the integration of the two countries' national economies is at the focus of attention. Comrade Honecker and Shevardnadze noted the important significance of the working meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the fraternal paties of the CEMA member-countries, which was held in November last year, for the deepening of cooperation and the consolidation of their unity and cohesion.

During an exchange of opinions on issues relating to consolidating peace, the parties noted that the participant states of the Warsaw Pact had submitted an all-embracing program which makes it possible to reduce any type of weapons, based on the principles of equality, identical security, and under strict international verification [kontrol].

Comrade Honecker highly commended the constructive and bold approach of the USSR to the discussion of issues important for mankind. This policy stimulates the support of all peoples', because it meets with their vital interests. The submitting in Reykjavik of far-reaching initiatives, he noted, and also the proclamation of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, which the USSR has now been adhering to for 1 and 1/2 years, is an example to everyone of the Soviet Union's good will. Comrade Honecker and Shevardnadze spoke in favor of continuing the policy of dialogue with all forces of reason, realism and good will.

Comrade Honecker asked that cordial greetings be passed to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He wished the leaders of the CPSU, of the USSR, all communists and working people of the Soviet Union further successes in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

TV Shows Activities

LD022001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Feb 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by O. Chernov and Yu. Opelyants over video]

[Text] Today, Comrade Shevardnadze arrived in Berlin. At the Capital's airport, Schonefeld, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze was cordially greeted by Oscar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR foreign minister, and other officials. Kochemasov, the USSR's ambassador to the GDR, was among the welcoming party.

[Begin Shevardnadze video recording] I am fulfilling a pleasant and honorable instruction and am conveying to the Berliners, to all inhabitants of the fraternal GDR, cordial, warm, and fraternal greetings from the Soviet people, the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. I wish you successes, prosperity for your beautiful motherland, and thank you for the hospitality. [end recording]

Also today, official talks began between the USSR and the GDR foreign ministers. The talks touch upon the bilateral relations between the two countries and on international problems.

Comrade Shevardnadze was also received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. During the conversation, which passed off in a cordial atmosphere, the close cooperation between our fraternal parties and peoples in the cause of further strengthening socialism and peace on earth was emphasized.

Comrade Shevardnadze laid flowers at the eternal flame at Unter den Linden, the memorial mausoleum to the victims of fascism and at the monument to the Soviet soldiers - liberators in Treptow Park.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO GDR

For reportage on Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's official visit to the GDR, also see the German Democratic Republic section of the 3 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ISRAELI PAPER -- USSR DIALOGUE EXPECTED 'SOON'

TA030601 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Feb 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel and the Soviet Union have decided to resume their political dialogue, and a meeting between delegations of both countries is expected soon.

It has been learned that Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne sent a cable in this spirit to Jerusalem this week. The cable, about which DAVAR is knowledgeable, is based on a series of talks Ambassador Rosenne recently held in Washington with his Soviet counterpart, Yuriy Dubinin. In these meetings, the Soviet ambassador stated his country wants to resume the dialogue with Israel, and it was decided that representatives of both countries would begin contacts conducive to an official meeting between delegations of both countries.

The intention is to have a meeting similar to the one held about 6 months ago in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, although that meeting which lasted only 90 minutes produced no results. This time, both Moscow and Jerusalem want to prepare the meeting very thoroughly so that it does not culminate in a similar failure.

A possible visit to Israel by a Soviet delegation should not be ruled out. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has said that Israel will not pose any obstacles and will issue entry visas to the Soviet delegation. In the initial stage, the talks are meant to bring about the establishment of consular relations between the two countries, which severed relations after the 6-day War.

WEEKLY TAKES ISSUE WITH ISRAEL RADIO COMMENTARY

PM021750 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 5 28 Jan 87 p 9

[Own correspondent Konstantin Kapitonov dispatch under the rubric "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Radio Station:" "Shoes With a Terrible Squeak; What Irks 'Voice of Israel'"]

[Text] Beirut -- The radio station Kol Yisra'el ("Voice of Israel"), which broadcasts in Russian, devoted one of its commentaries last week to the visit to Israel of a Soviet delegation invited by the Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Society for Friendship and Development of Cultural Relations With the USSR.

The commentator was journalist Beni Golan. He said:

"The delegation spent a week in the country. A meeting was organized at the Weizmann Research Institute during which agreement was reached on cooperation in the sphere of genetic and cellular research. The delegation visited the Haifa city theater. Before departing, the delegation paid a visit to the Knesset (parliament) at the invitation of a group of deputies from Israel's worker and left-wing parties who had earlier visited the USSR. There, the commentator exclaimed with unconcealed glee, "an incident took place! When, after an exchange of views, the guests headed for the exits it became obvious that getting out would not be very easy. Ge'ula Cohen and Yuval Ne'eman, Knesset deputies representing the Tehiya party (a very reactionary extreme right-wing grouping), had organized a demonstration by their supporters."

And what is more, they made sure that Israeli television was there, for the sake of publicity. Naturally, those who had invited and were accompanying the guests rebuffed the Tehiya suipporters in a worthy fashion. The next day Cohen appeared in parliament with a bandaged wrist claiming that the communists had inflicted bodily harm on her. Incidentally, because of her uncontrollable "temperament" and scandalous character she has had to be carried out of Knesset sessions more than once (since she refused to walk herself -- K.K.). But let us return to the commentator.

"The incident, which was reported in detail on television that evening, drew more attention to the Soviet delegation than it had attracted in the course of its entire stay. On the day of departure a meeting with Israeli journalists was organized in the library of the Friendship Society."

Here the author of the commentary noted with a chuckle:

"Usually Soviet representatives are not too keen on this kind of encounter, for fear that they might be asked some awkward questions. However, on this occasion there were no obstacles."

Not only on this occasion. During my more than 4 years in Lebanon, I listened to broadcasts of the "Voice of Israel" practically every morning and I still have recordings of statements, interviews, and news conferences given by Soviet representatives visiting Israel. On every such occasion there were meetings with journalists. But I digress.

The commentator declared further that Soviet guests allegedly fear one question very much. The question of the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union. To bear this out he played back a recording of their answer:

"Statutes governing exit and entry exist in every country. This applies to the Soviet Union too. They are periodically reviewed according to the development of the situation and the demands of the time. In August of last year, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on aditions and changes to these regulations. On the basis of humanitarian considerations, entry and exit procedures have been considerably simplified. The new decision came into force 1 January this year."

An abundantly clear answer. Just like all the other answers, incidentally. However, the Israeli commentator draws his own conclusion:

"Cunning, you have to admit! Thus, sidestepping difficult questions and channeling the conversation in the chosen direction the Soviet guests replied to the questions of the Israeli journalists."

I would like to remind Golan of an old Jewish saying from Leo Rosten's "Treasury of Jewish Quotations." It says: "Some people are like new shoes -- the cheaper they are, the louder they squeak."

SCALES SEEM TO BE TILTING TOWARD IRAN 'A BIT'

LD022351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Feb 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Excerpt] The scales in these bloody fierce battles seem to be tilting in favor of Iran a bit. [Video shows trench filled with dead soldiers, front line, and shelling] Not without reason is Tehran talking about trying to organize a final offensive soon against the Iraqi positions.

I won't agree with this point of view, although it now dominates the world press; however, the fact is, that Tehran is flatly refusing to hold talks with Iraq and is really insisting on Iraq's capitulation, demanding the resignation of the present President Saddam Husayn and $300 billion in reparations. Of course, the whole situation in the Persian Gulf zone has been heated up: U.S. armadas are drawing into the zone and quite naturally the Organisation of Islamic Conference at the level of heads of state is primarily paying attention to the dangerous situation shaping up right here in this zone. [passage omitted]

U.S. MILITARY 'DISPLAY' TO COUNTER TERRORISM

NC311205 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Reports coming in from the Middle East and Near East are rather disturbing. A U.S. aircraft carrier has entered the Mediterranean Sea. The 6th Fleet's warships have embarked on major maneuvers, and a U.S. Naval flotilla is moving north in the Persian Gulf. Our commentator, Aleksandr Pogodin, writes:

To tell the truth, I think that this display of strength is intended to suggest that the United States is willing and determined to take the most effective possible measures to combat international terrorism. It has referred to the abduction of some foreign citizens in Lebanon as an example of such terrorist activities. Certainly, terrorism is a crime and should be dealt with drastically. The Soviet Union maintains the same position. [passage omitted]

However, it is quite obvious that slogans on combating terrorism are currently being used for the proliferation and justification of state-sponsored terrorism, which is the most abominable and brutal manifestation of the phenomenon. It is true that hostage-taking is a heinous atrocity, but what should we call the U.S. efforts to render whole nations and countries hostages of its neo-globalist policy. The official Washington communiques on the alleged U.S. right to punish those countries that are involved in terrorism, according to the United States, certainly fall into this category. In other words, Washington sees itself as judge, jury, and executioner all rolled into one, able to implement its sentence of execution whenever it wishes. This predilection was amply demonstrated by the U.S. bombing of defenseless Libyan cities, and the need to combat terrorism was the pretext used to justify this criminal act.

As we said earlier, the same pretext will be used to explain away the extraordinary increase in U.S. military activity in the Near and Middle East. It is worth noting that the aircraft carriers John Kennedy and Nimitz, now crusing the Mediterranean, participated directly in last year's attack on Libya. Aren't all of these glaring examples worth some pondering?

NEW SUDANESE CABINET ASSESSES SOCIALIST TIES

PM301013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent D. Velikiy "Sudan Reportage": "A Fresh Start and the Burden of the Past"]

[Excerpt] Khartoum -- [Passage omitted] The main topic at the sessions of the new cabinet is the Sudanese economy. And, according to the apt expression of a local correspondent, "after the treatment meted out to it by the Numayri regime, it was completely out for the count." In their public speeches 1 year ago representatives of the transitional government noted, among other things, that in the 10 years up to the beginning of the eighties the country' cotton production fell by 55 percent and the output of the textile industry and the volume of railroad traffic decreased by more than two-thirds; constant devaluation has reduced the Sudanese pound to one-tenth of its mid-seventies value, while inflation grows annually by 100 percent. The situation is made worse by the enormous foreign debt -- more than 13 billion dollars -- on which the interest repayments along consume virtually all Sudan's export earnings.

The antipeople regime mortgaged the country's economic future, at least its immediate future; in this way Tijani al-Tayyib Babakir, chief editor of the newspaper AL-MAYDAN, assessed the situation in conversation with me -- and not simply mortgaged the country but left it virtually nothing in return.

My interlocutor had in mind the widely known fact here that about 75 percent of the credits granted to Sudan on crippling terms by Western, essentially American, creditors was looted by the bureaucratic elite.

The secretary general of the Alliance of National Forces for the Salvation of Sudan -- an organization uniting under its aegis trade unions, representatives of most political parties, and public figures -- told me:

"The situation in the country has now become very favorable to restoring the economy. This is not the time to be carried away by political victory -- the success must be consolidated and developed. The Sudanese trade union leadership sees the development of contacts with socialist community countries, which werer virtually cut off by the previous regime, as affording large reserves."

It is undeniable that in the last 15 years Sudan's foreign policy has been firmly geared to the interests of the West to the detriment of mutually beneficial relations with the socialist countries; trade was similarly skewed. The new government of Sudan considered the prevailing situation absolutely abnormal, as Sudanese Deputy Minister 'Umar al-Mubarak noted in conversation with me.

"We must develop trade with the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union," he stated. "Relevant agreements have already been concluded or are in the process of being so."

Sudanese Information and Culture Minister Muhammad Tawfiq also spoke in conversation with your correspondent about the need to improve relations with the socialist countries. In this regard he highly rated the results of the visit to the USSR in August 1986 by the country's prime minister at the head of a representative delegation -- this was essentially Sadiq al-Mahdi's first foreign trip as prime minister.

"We hope," Muhammad Tawfiq stated, "that relations between our two countries will continue to develop in a positive key." [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA SIGNS INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

LD292246 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- Meeting in Moscow today, the Soviet-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Trade has discussed the implementation of the current inter-governmental agreements on building a number of projects in socialist Ethiopia.

The commission examined the prospects for the future economic relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

A protocal and a number of inter-governmental agreements were signed on the results of the meeting.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES CPSU CC PLENUM

PM301945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Restructuring and Cadres"]

[Text] The Central Committee April (1985) Plenum determined the course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This course was confirmed, given concrete form, and comprehensively developed by the 27th CPSU Congress. Acceleration presupposes the fundamental, truly revolutionary restructuring of all areas of social life and their reaching of a qualitatively new level corresponding to the demands of the time.

The party indicated the main means of acceleration. They are the use of the latest achievements of science and technology; the radical improvement of the economic mechanism and of the entire system of management; and the human factor -- the sharp increasing of people's labor and social activeness.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held 27-28 January was devoted to the problems of restructuring and acceleration. The plenum discussed the question: "On Restructuring and the Party's Cadre Policy."

The report on this question was delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report examines the question of the restructuring of the CPSU's cadre policy in a broad socioeconomic context in the light of the lessons of the past, the character of the period that the party and country are living through, and the tasks for the future, for the long term.

Restructuring has begun irrevocably in Soviet society. The first steps have been taken along this path. The first political result is that major changes have begun in the country's life. Positive trends are gaining momentum. The 27th CPSU Congress' political line and the party's practical work to implement it are receiving powerful support from the Soviet people.

At the same time, the report noted, the improvements are occurring slowly. The cause of restructuring has proved more difficult and the causes and roots of the problems accumulated in society have proved deeper than previously imagined. For that reason the report comprehensively examined the state of society on the eve of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, revealed the reasons for the negative processes, and indicated the measures which will enable our forward movement to be accelerated and will guarantee against a repetition of the mistakes.

This year will see the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Our people's achievements on the path of socialist transformations are tremendous and indisputable. But the successes must not hide the mistakes and contradictions in society's development. At a certain stage the momentum of the country's development began to slacken and difficulties and unresolved problems began to accumulate. Stagnation and other phenomena alien to socialism appeard.

Of course, the country's development did not stop. Tens of millions of people were working honestly. Many party organizations and our cadres were operating actively. All this held back the negative processes but could not prevent them.

What, M.S. Gorbachev asks, is the reason for this complex and contradictory situation?

The main reason -- and the Politburo deemed it necessary to say this with the utmost frankness at the plenum -- was that, primarily for subjective reasons, the CPSU Central Committee and the country's leadership could not promptly or fully assess the need for change and the danger of the growth of crisis phenomena in society or formulate a clear line for eliminating them or for making fuller use of the potential contained within the social system.

Conservative sentiments, inertia, the desire to ignore anything that did not fit into the habitual scheme of things, and a reluctance to tackle urgent socioeconomic questions, dominated policymaking and practical activity.

The degree of awareness of vital problems and contradictions largely depended on the state and development of theory. Lenin's instruction that its value consist in accurately reflecting "all the contradictions occurring in life" was frequently ignored. The dialectics of the motive forces and contradictions of socialism were not the subject of profound scientific research. Lenin's theses on socialism were often given simplistic interpretations. Frivolous notions of communism and various prophesies and abstract views had a certain currency.

All this had an adverse effect on the solution of practical matters. For decades obsolete methods were used in management and administration, along with economic relations incompatible with the real maturity of society. Production and labor incentives were essentially geared to quantitative, extensive development.

Essentially, what took shape was an entire system of enfeeblement of the economic instruments of power. A kind of mechanism for retarding socioeconomic development was formed. The roots of the retardation lie in serious shortcomings in the functioning of the institutions of socialist democracy, in obsolete political and theoretical guidelines, which sometimes did not accord with the realities, and in the conservative style of management.

All this had an adverse effect on the development of many areas of economic life. From the beginning of the seventies the adopted plans were not fulfilled in terms of the majority of indicators. The economy was not receptive to innovation and it was inefficient. In many cases the quality of products ceased to meet modern demands. Imbalances became worse. The financial credit system and money circulation were seriously disrupted because of the growing trends toward economic stagnation.

The negative processes affected the social area too. While having successfully solved the problem of employment and provided social guarantees of a principled nature, we nevertheless were unable to fully realize the potential of socialism in terms of improving living conditions, food supply, medical services, education, and the solution of a number of other problems.

There were violations of the socialist principles of distribution according to labor. The struggle against unearned income was waged irresolutely. The "leveling" mentality began to take root in many people's consciousness and parasitism increased. The elements of social corrosion which had penetrated people's lives in recent years made people less interested in social affairs and led to apathy and skepticism and a reduction in the role of moral labor incentives. Contempt for laws, deception, and bribery, and encouragement of laxity and eulogization had a beneficial effect on the moral atmosphere.

Notwithstanding all the immense work by the party and its cadres, the leading organs were unable to appreciate promptly and critically the danger of the growth of negative trends in society and make the decisions which the situation in the country urgently demanded.

By no means all party organizations were able to hold principled positions and wage a resolute struggle for strict observance of the Leninist norms and principles of party life and against deteriorating discipline and drunkenness and deliver a proper rebuff to departmentalism, local favoritism, and nationalist manifestations. The collegiality in work was violated and the role of party meetings and elective bodies was undermined. A number of communist leaders were outside the scope of control or criticism. The guarantees of the purity of party ranks contained in the statutes frequently did not work.

In this situation the party summoned up the strength and courage to raise the question of restructuring, of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Essentially it is a question of revolutionary measures. We simply have no other option. There is no going back. We must implement the course of the Central Committee April Plenum and the 27th party congress consistently and unswervingly; we must go forward and raise society to a qualitatively new level of development.

Restructuring, the report notes, is the decisive surmounting of the processes of stagnation, the dismantling of the braking mechanism, and the creation of a reliable and efficient mechanism for the acceleration of Soviet society's socioeconomic development. The main objective of our strategy is to combine the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the planned economy and to bring socialism's entire potential into play.

Restructuring is reliance on the living creativity of the masses; the steady enhancement of the role of intensive factors in the Soviet economy's development; a decisive focus on science and its businesslike partnership with practice with the aim of achieving the highest possible end results; the development of the social area at a preferential rate and the increasingly full satisfaction of the Soviet people's needs.

Restructuring is the energetic ridding of society of distortions of socialist morality and the consistent implementation of the principles of social justice; it is unity between words and deeds, between rights and obligations; it is the elevation of honest, high-quality labor and the surmounting of leveling tendencies in its remuneration and of consumerist attitudes.

The ultimate goal of restructuring is the profound renewal of all aspects of the country's life, investing socialism with the most modern forms of social organization, and ensuring the fullest blossoming of our system's humane character.

Restructuring is developing along the whole front. It is acquiring a new quality, it is expanding not only in scope but also in depth and penetrating the deepest recesses of life. A new social atmosphere is developing. A reassessment of values is under way. Openness and truthfulness in the assessment of phenomena and events, intolerance of shortcomings, and the desire to improve things are being established as principles that are being actively applied. Exactingness and discipline in production have increased, organization has improved, and there is more order.

Work has started on the radical transformation of the material and technical base and the profound reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress. Changes have been introduced in structural and investment policy. [paragraph continues]

Major measures to improve the economic and management mechanisms are being implemented. New wage increase principles have been elaborated and are being implemented. Unjustified curbs on individual labor activity have been removed. The organization of cooperatives in various areas of production and consumer services is being encouraged.

The results of the fulfillment of the plan for the 1st year of the 5-year plan indicate that the measures carried out by the party are producing positive results. The national income produced in the year increased by 4.1 percent against the 3.9 percent envisaged by the plan and against the average annual increase of 3.6 percent achieved during the 11th 5-Year Plan. The increase in industrial output was 4.9 per cent, which is a third higher than the average annual increase achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan and is the highest increase achieved in the last 9 years. The situation in the agrarian sector is also improving.

The report notes that today, when restructuring is at its initial stage, it is particularly important to adopt a standpoint of realism and of objective assessment of what has been done and to view the results of work not only from the standpoint of the past but, most importantly, on the basis of the party's proclaimed plans and promises. This is the only correct party approach.

Socialism has given working people really broad political and socioeconomic rights and personal freedoms. However, acceleration is possible only if the human factor is activated in every possible way and democracy is further developed. This is the essence of the party's course of deepening socialist self-management by the people.

The process has begun. All areas of society's life are being democratized. Party organizations' life is becoming more fullblooded. Openness, criticism, and self-criticism are expanding. The mass news media are more active. New public organizations are being set up. Working people's participation in society's affairs and in management is growing.

The development of democracy in production and the consistent introduction there of genuine self-management principles so that every working person feels that he is the true master of his production unit are of paramount importance. The tasks of making effective use of all forms of direct democracy will be resolved in the Law on State Enterprises (Associations), whose draft will be submitted for nationwide discussion. A most important question in developing democracy in production is the introduction of elections for leaders of enterprises, shops, departments, sections, livestock units, and links, team leaders, and foremen; the election of leaders in production not only does not undermine the principle of sole authority [yedinonachaliye], on the contrary, it strengthens it.

The improvement of the electoral system is a fundamental direction in further democratization. The task is to enable voters to express their attitude toward a greater number of candidates and to rid the voting procedure of a number of elements of formalism.

The expansion of democracy inside the party, especially with regard to the formation of the leading organs of party organizations at all levels, is becoming increasingly urgent.

The democratization of society is posing in a new way the question of monitoring the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and their cadres. What is of great importance here is to improve the standard and effectiveness of monitoring "from below" so that every leader and official is constantly aware of his dependence on voters, labor collectives, public organizations, and the party and the people as a whole.

In improving the social atmosphere, it is necessary to continue to develop openness, criticism, and self-criticism, that proven instrument of socialist democracy.

The mass news media have a great role to play here. Condemning the rejection of criticism and instances of persecution over it and of the direct suppression of criticism, M.S. Gorbachev stated the need to support the press' efforts to develop criticism and self-criticism. There must be no zones closed to criticism in Soviet society. That is also fully relevant to the press.

The party believes that pieces in the mass media will continue to be marked by profundity, objectivity, and high civic responsibility.

True democracy, the report notes, does not exist outside the law and above the law. In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, much work must be carried out to prepare and adopt new laws connected with developing the economy, culture, and socialist self-management and with expanding citizens' rights and freedoms. It is emphasized that socialist democracy has nothing in common with total license, anarchy, and irresponsibility.

The effectiveness of genuine democracy depends on how broad its social base is and on how the reserves and potential for expanding it are utilized. To this end it is necessary to step up the younger generation's participation in resolving the tasks of restructuring and to promote nonparty people and women to leadership work.

The party pays serious attention to national aspects of cadre policy. This policy's successes are indisputable, but negative phenomena and distortions have also emerged in national relations. Only consistent, firm internationalism can successfully counter any nationalist and chauvinist infections.

In formulating a cadre policy according with the tasks of restructuring, the Central Committee Politburo proceeds from the premise that its success will be determined to a decisive extent by how promptly and profoundly our cadres realize the need for revolutionary changes and creatively implement the party's line.

During the years of socialist building a mighty highly qualified cadre potential has been created in the country and it is constantly reinforced. Everything we have achieved has been created by the hands of Soviet people and is the result of selfless work by our cadres. At the samew time the plenum spoke self-critically of errors in cadres work and distortions in cadre policy. Lessons must be learned from the past in order to prevent miscalculations in the future.

The first lesson, M.S. Gorbachev noted, is the need to promptly resolve pressing cadre questions and to ensure continuity in leadership, constant influx of fresh forces, and the reinforcement of leading organs, including the CPSU Central Committee and the government, with those forces.

The second lesson is the impermissibility of underestimating cadres' political and theoretical training and ideoligical tempering and the importance of most speedily overcoming the technocratic style of work. Many party cadres have slackened the attention paid to political and social questions.

The third lesson boils down to the fact that, paradoxically, two opposite tendencies have coexisted in the cadre policy of recent years: on the one hand stagnation in the composition of the upper echelons, and on the other unjustified and sometimes hasty turnover in leaders of enterprises, construction projects, kolhozes, and sovkhozes. We are in favor of stability, but it must not become cadre stagnation; we are in favor of turnoever, but against turmoil in cadres.

The fourth lesson is that it is necessary to constantly step up responsibility for assigned work, strengthen discipline, and create an atmosphere of mutual exactingness. People who cannot cope with their duties cannot be allowed to remain in many posts for decades.

Another lesson is that one of the reasons for the serious shortcomings in work with cadres was for a long time the weakness of democratic principles, the downgrading of the role of elected organs in a number of instances, and also serious omissions in the activity of control organs but within the party and within the state.

The improvement of cadre policy is a most important task today. It must be made more vigorous and purposeful and really linked with the key directions in the struggle to accelerate socioeconomic development. The decisive criterion for assessing cadres is their attitude toward restructuring and their real actions to implement it. Under present conditions tremendous importance is assumed by personnel's moral character and competence, great professionalism, and commitment to everything advanced and progressive.

Deepening the restructuring in society means above all restructuring the work of cadres at all levels and consistently implementing Leninist principles and norms of party life in all links. Party committees and all party cadres must learn to work in conditions of deepening democracy and mounting political and labor activeness on the part of people.

Tremendous responsibility in this work lies with enterprises and association economic cadres and personnel in the management sphere. Under the conditions of the switch from administrative management methods to economic methods, the expansion of the independence of enterprises and associations, and the new approach toward foreign economic activity, it is important to teach these cadres to make full use of the rights and opportunities granted to them. The strengthening of social orientation in cadres' activity is of fundamental importance.

It is necessary to more rapidly implement the restructuring of the work of ministries and departments and to help them to abandon petty tutelage and interference in the day-to-day activity of associations and enterprises and to focus their attention on questions of scientific and technical progress and of improving the economic mechanism and on major, long-term questions of sectors' development.

There must be a real increase in the role and strengthening of the responsibility of soviets of people's deputies for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and services to the population. Trade Union cadres must adopt a more active stance in resolving production and social questions. The initiative of Komsomol organizations must be developed in every possible way.

It is important to reinforce ideological sectors with people who have theoretical and professional training, have their finger right on the pulse of the time, and are capable of working creatively, effectively propagandizing the party's policy, and persuading people.

Cadres in law enforcement organs must persistently learn to work in conditions of expanded democracy and openness, relying on the trust and support of the whole people. New demands regarding the implementation of the vigorous international activity of the CPSU and the soviet state are made on cadres of foreign policy departments. Our most important concern is for military cadres, who are fulfilling the responsible mission of defending peace and the Soviet people's security.

Having listened to and discussed M.S. Gorbachev's report, the plenum fully approved the political and practical conclusions drawn by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the basis of its analysis of the situation prevailing in Soviet society in the period preceding the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the principled assessment of progress in restructuring and the initial results in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress, and also the tasks of the CPSU's contemporary cadre policy as formulated by the Central Committee Politburo, which must be resolved by all party, state, and public organizations.

The plenum expressed the firm confidence that the transformations in the economic, social, and spiritual spheres of Soviet society will grow and deepen. The guarantee of that is the ardent support of Communists and the entire Soviet people for the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, the restructuring that has begun, and the widespread patriotic movement to successfully fulfill the plans for the 12th 5-year plan and fittingly greet the 70th anniversary of Great October.

Now that a great deal has been written and said about restructuring, what is needed is action and only action.

It is necessary to act, act, and act again!

BOVIN ON RESTRUCTURING, CRITICIZES 'CONSERVATIVES'

LD291218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1021 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) -- The well-known Soviet international journalist Aleksandr Bovin has acted in an unusual capacity: In the latest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA magazine he decided to voice his opinion on the restructuring, which has now affected all aspects of life in the USSR.

Bovin sharply criticizes "soviet socialist conservatives" hampering the new course worked out by the CPSU Central Committee. "During my lifetime, writes the publicist, they have already thrown us back twice; twice they have managed to obstruct the way of imminent, most essential changes."

The journalist recalls 1956, the year of the 20th CPSU Congress, which "was a cleansing squall, which allowed us to look to the future with hope. We were learning to think, to act, to raise objections. With bewilderment, pain, and a repulsive sense of my own impotence I watched, my generation watched how the ideas of one of the truly historic congresses of our party were sinking in bureaucratic quicksand."

The author noted with regret that then they did not after all succeed in "restoring the life-giving democratism of the Leninist norms of party and state life, overcoming the silent obedience, and servility before the bosses, and learning how to talk seriously and openly about their own affairs. Nikita Khrushchev, having thrown down a challenge to the defenders of Stalin's cult of personality, soon began to tolerate and encourage glorification directed at himself.

Leonid Brezhnev, a man undoubtedly endowed with natural common sense, allowed himself to be turned into a monument to himself."

Bovin also recalls the 1965 economic reform, when it was decided to remove adminstrative fetters, excessive centralization, and petty tutelage which were stifling the economy in towns and in countryside. Again, the author writes, "at the top" the correct words were expressed and necessary decisions were made, but they were blocked by apathy, by the inertia of the executive apparatus.

Bovin welcomes the CPSU Central Committee plenum which ended on 28 January. "We waited with confidence that it would confirm the irrevocability and irreversibility of the changes in our society," he writes.

UKRAINE CP CC CENSURES MOTOR TRANSPORT MINISTRY

AU021331 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has examined the work performed by the Ukrainian Ministry of Motor Transport on the working people's letters and on the organization of personal audiences for them. It has been noted that the ministerial board and Comrade P.p. Volkov, minister, personally lacked control over and were liberal with officials who examined the working people's letters in a formal and superficial way, and who did not take effective steps to improve transport services for the populations and to eradicate book-doctoring practices and abuses at branch enterprises. The Central Committee demanded that the shortcomings revealed during the check up be immediately eliminated.

Notice has been taken of the fact that the ministry's party committee brought Comrades A.N. Artemenko and V.B. Malinovskiy, deput ministers; Comrade Yu. V. Ratushnyak, freight administration deputy chief; and Comrade V.V. Kodrul, section chief, to party account for their formal attitude toward the examination of the working people's letters and applications.

Comrade V.M. Reva, first deputy minister, has been warned that if within the first half of the year no clear-cut system is organized for work on the working people's letters, if these letters are not closely examined and reacted to, he will be brought to severe party account.

The attention of Comrade L.N. Davydov, party committee secretary in the ministry, has been severely called to the poor work performed to improve the activity of the apparatus in examining the working people's letters and in reacting to them.

The progress made by the republic's film studios in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the measures to further raise the ideoartistic level of motion pictures and to strengthen the material-technical base of cinematography has been examined. It has been noted that the work performed by boards of directors and party organizations in film studios, and by the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography in restructuring did not meet the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. A significant part of the motion pictures made fall below the ideoesthetical criteria of Soviet film art, below the growing cultural demands of the viewers. The organization of motion picture production is improving too slowly. In film studios, there are serious omissions in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres. Material-technical supplies are inadequate, and the production base of studios is developing poorly.

The Central Committee has obligated the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography, film studios, and the Ukrainian Cinematographers Union to see to it that motion picture production is restructured, to radically improve the quality of motion pictures, and to raise ideoartistic criteria in evaluating motion pictures. The Ukrainian Gosplan has been instructed to examine proposals made by the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography with regard to strengthening the material-technical base of the republic's film studios. Kiev Gorkom and Odessa Obkom have been instructed to give practical assistance to party organizations in film studios in fostering the latter's influence on the creative process, and in improving work among cadres.

UKRAINIAN COUNCIL EXAMINES 1986 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU021332 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Jan 87 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] On 24 January the Ukrainian Council of Ministers held a session to examine the results of fulfilling the 1986 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR 1986 state budget; as well as the tasks to fulfill the 1987 plan and budget, and socialist pledges to successfully meet the targets set for the 12th 5-year period, and to give a worthy welcome to the 70th anniversary of the Great October.

It was noted at the session that, as a result of the great political and labor enthusiasm aroused by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 27th party congress, in 1986 changes for the better took place in all areas of the republic's national economy, the scope and effectiveness of communal production increased, and the people's prosperity improved. [passage omitted]

At the same time the Ukrainian Council of Ministers noted that restructuring in the spirit of the times was not occurring everywhere. In a number of national economic branches, this process is slow and shallow. Production still does not have a regular rhythm, there are shortcomings in fulfilling the plan for the selection and quality of goods, as well as for contracted supplies.

The Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Ministsries of Grain Products, of Ferrous Metallurgy, and of Construction; and the republic's oblasts, except Zakarpatskaya and Chernovtsy Oblasts, still have not achieved a decisive turning point in fulfilling the plan for developing science and technology. The needs of the national economy and population as regards high-quality goods have not been met.

No radical changes have taken place in the investment process. The faulty practice of dispersing capital investments has continued. The plan for putting fixed assets into service was only fulfilled 89 percent.

In the agro-industrial complex, poor use has been made of the possibilities to step up agricultural production and improve its effectiveness.

In a number of ministries and oblasts, no adequate attention has been paid to the development of a material base for the sociocultural area. The Ukrainian Ministries of Light Industry, of Power and Electrification, of the Coal Industry, of Ferrous Metallurgy, and of Land Reclamation and Water Resources fell short of the plan for commissioning houses, and Zaporozhye, Nikolayev, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts fell short of the plan for putting clubs and houses of culture into service.

Notwithstanding the fact that the highly important task of preparing for steady work in the winter had been set long before the beginning of the season, officials in some ministries and local organs did not draw the necessary conclusions and proved to be unconcerned and indisciplined. As a result, there were accidents in the heating systems of the cities of Kiev, Krivoy Rog, Nikolayev, and Zhitomir. In Crimea, Volyn, Kirovograd, Kherson, and Chernigov Oblansts, there were breakdowns in heating supplies.

Freight transportation by railroads has been erratic.

All this has very seriously affected the performance of economic branches, has caused damage to the national economy, and has significantly complicated the lives of people.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has called on Ukrainian ministers, department leaders, obispolkom and gorispolkom chairmen, and on all administrative organs to take immediate steps to remedy the situation that has emerged, to prevent any breakdowns in the heating and power supplies to the population in the future or in the performance of the national economy, as well as to compensate for the arrears that have been incurred in production and works in the first half of January. [passage omitted]

A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, participated in the session proceedings.

The session was addressed by A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 24 JAN

PM020951 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held 24 January to examine the results of fulfilling the RSFSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the RSFSR State Budget for 1986 and the tasks of fulfilling this year's plan.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers pointed out that certain positive results were achieved last year in all sectors of the republic's national economy as a result of the Soviet people's tremendous political and labor enthusiasm aroused by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress. The Soviet people's well-being was enhanced on the basis of further growth in the scale and efficiency of social production.

The restructuring is gathering momentum. Long-term growth factors -- the acceleration of scientific and technical progress intensification, the improvement of the production structure, better product quality -- have begun to come into play more fully. Growth rates have increased in almost all sectors of social production, and in a number of important directions they have reached the average annual level envisaged for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Produced national income increased 4 percent. The production volume in industry increased 4.8 percent against a planned 4 percent. The annual target for the total volume of output sales was fulfilled by 101.1 percent. The activation of work on assimilating new types of industrial output and introducing means of production mechanization and automation was an important factor in enhancing social production efficiency. Investment policy improved. [paragraph continues]

Nine percent more fixed capital was commissioned out of state capital investments than in 1985. The volume of capital investments for the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises increased 19 percent.

Higher results than in previous years were achieved in the republic's agro-industrial complex. The total volume of agricultural output increased 7 percent compared with 1985. State purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits increased, and the procurement plans for livestock products were overfulfilled.

The economy's efficiency was enhanced. Social labor productivity increased 4 percent. The plans for labor productivity growth in industry and construction were overfulfilled. The transfer of associations and enterprises to new management conditions had a stimulating effect on better-quality, highly productive labor and the development of creative initiative and enterprise in worker collectives. Work began on transferring enterprises to a two- and three-shift work regime.

The social policy formulated by the party began to be implemented more actively, and the material base of the sociocultural area is strengthening. A further rise in the people's material and cultural living standards was ensured on the basis of the economy's upsurge and enhanced efficiency. The average monthly wages of workers and employees, the pay of kolkhoz members, and the volumes of retail commodity turnover and sales of services to the population increased. All sources of funding were used to construct and commission apartment blocks with a total area of 66.4 million square meters, and new schools, preschool establishments, hospitals, and other sociocultural projects were commissioned.

At the same time, the RSFSR Council of Ministers pointed out that the restructuring in the republic's national economy still does not accord with the demands advanced by the party at the contemporary stage.

Many RSFSR ministries and departments are not taking proper measures to strengthen state discipline. Practically one association and enterprise in every three fails to fulfill its contractual pledges with regard to output deliveries. The serious shortcomings in capital construction have not been overcome. The necessary concentration of capital investments on construction projects nearing completion has not been achieved, and construction times still considerably exceed the schedule.

In the agro-industrial complex, as the CPSU Central Committee conference pointed out 23 January 1987, full use is not made of reserves for production growth, equipment stands idle for long periods, and there are great losses of output and unproductive expenditure. The financial status of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes remains unsatisfactory.

In a number of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts full use has not been made of the rights accorded for the comprehensive development of territories, and proper attention has not been devoted to solving social questions. The greatest lag in fulfilling the targets for constructing and commissioning preschool establishments, hospitals, and outpatient and polyclinic establishments has occurred in Kaluga, Smolensk, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. The plan for constructing and commissioning general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, clubs, and houses of culture has not been fulfilled in the republic.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers tasked RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and soviet ispolkoms -- guided by the 27th party congress decisions and the tasks set at the 24 December 1986 meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with leaders of union ministries and departments -- to take effective measures to eliminate the noted shortcomings and unconditionally fulfill in 1987 the plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives, to implement firmly and unswervingly everywhere the policy of intensification, and to ensure a fitting greeting for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Efforts are to be directed toward achieving the maximum effect in practical work under conditions of the wide use of economic leadership methods and the transfer of enterprises and associations to full financial autonomy and self-funding. The positive changes achieved are to be consolidated and developed, and stable, rhythmic working is to be ensured in industry, the agro-industrial complex, construction, transportation, communications, trade, and consumer services.

Special attention must be devoted to resolving a most important political and economic task -- accelerating scientific and technical progress in every possible way and making the maximum use of the production, scientific, and technical potential that has been created. Labor productivity is to be increased in a persistent and principled manner, unproductive losses are to be reduced, the time taken to start up newly commissioned capacities is to be cut, and the efficiency of capital investments is to be enhanced.

The RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and soviet ispolkoms are to take the necessary measures to ensure the organized wintering of livestock, timely preparations for the fulfillment of the upcoming spring field work, and considerable improvement in the activities of processing sectors of industry.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers pointed out that the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and soviet ispolkoms displayed carelessness and indiscipline in ensuring the national economy's preparation for stable work in the winter period. As a result, accidents occurred and there were interruptions in the heat and power supply and freight transportation. All this seriously affected the working of economic sectors, harmed the national economy, and created difficulties in ensuring vital services for the population.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers demanded that RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and soviet ispolkoms take all the necessary measures without delay to rectify the situation that has come about and prevent any future interruptions in the heat and power supply and the working of the national economy.

It was pointed out at the RSFSR Council of Ministers session that effective measures are not being taken to improve product quality in a number of industrial sectors. Many economic leaders have taken a formal approach to the very important matter of introducing state acceptance. This work suffers from conservatism, bureaucratic fuss, and the substitution of the compiling of numerous reports and information reports for living work by state acceptance organs. It is necessary to implement organizational and technical measures without delay to radically improve product quality and resolutely eradicate departmentalism and formalism both in the activities of state acceptance organs and at enterprises where state acceptance has been introduced.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers pointed out that many RSFSR ministries and departments have not ensured the stable, rhythmic working of subordinate associations, enterprises, and organizations from the first days of the new year, an increase in the pace of this work, or fulfillment of the plan for production of the prescribed range of products. The laggardness in the work of railroad transport and the fuel and energy complex is being overcome only slowly.

RSFSR ministries and departments are instructed to take effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted, enhance the level of organization of the corresponding sectors' activities, ensure the prompt solving of all questions that arise, and unconditionally fulfill the plan for the first quarter of the year.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ESTONIAN PRESIDIUM FULLY PARDONS PRISONER

LD291157 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1124 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Tallin, 29 Jan (TASS) -- The Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium -- the highest body of state power in this Soviet Baltic republic -- has today pardoned (Lagle Parek).

She was sentenced in 1983 in Tallin to 6 years deprivation of freedom for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Materials passed by her to the West, which discredited the Soviet Union, were used by bourgeois mass media, the radio stations "Voice of America," and "Radio Free Europe," and were blown up out of proportion [mussirovalis] by publications produced by the reactionary Estonian emigration in the United States, Canada, the FRG and Sweden.

Last December the 45-year-old (Parek) addressed a request to the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium on the subject of an early release from punishment. She wrote: "I actively took part in anti-Soviet activity, for which I received just punishment." Admitting her guilt to the Soviet state, (Parek) gave a firm promise not to engage in illegal activities in the future and to work honestly.

Taking into account the sincere admission by the convicted person of her guilt and the promise not to engage in the future in illegal activity, the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to meet (Parek's) request and has pardoned her, fully releasing her from punishment.

HEAVY ICE BLOCKS VLADIVOSTOK COMMERCIAL PORT

OW0022359 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0815 GMT 2 Feb 87

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] We have received an interesting telegram from Vladivostok. Unprecedentedly heavy ice has locked up Petra Velikogo Bay on the Sea of Japan. Even the specially strengthened class of ferries, which connect Vladivostok with Russkiy Island and Slavyanka settlement, cannot provide proper transportation for passengers. Ice has also blocked ship approaches to moorings of Vladivostok Commercial Port. Only the precise actions of port icebreaker crews in these extreme conditions are ensuring the work of the commercial and fishing ports and the Vladivostok Ship Repair Plant.

PHONE-IN POINTS TO POWER INDUSTRY'S PROBLEMS

PM301041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 2

[M. Glukhovskiy report: "The Cold and the Kilowatts; Reportage from the Central Dispatcher Administration"]

[Text] Moscow -- I am attending a telephone conference at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Central Dispatcher Administration. Here, especially, you feel the strain created almost everywhere by the harsh winter.

Chief Engineer A. Okin explains:

In the frosts intensify by a mere two degrees against the long-term average, this leads to 1-percent increase in energy consumption.

And what does this one precent represent? It represents the additional daily requirement of the national economy for 50 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, which equals the output of a major power station such as the Konakovo GRES. The same additional two degrees of frost increase the requirement for heat energy by 4 percent. And that is equivalent to the additional heat requirement of ten major oblasts. Indicators of the performance of the country's leading power systems are displayed on a screen in the Central Dispatcher Administration. The power stations are coping with the onslaught of the extensive cold front with difficulty.

The first days of the new year have confirmed that wherever people have prepared well for the caprices of the winter they have not been caught unawares. Many collectives put their house in order well in advance, overhauling power equipment with a total capacity in excess of 100 million kilowatts. Economic incentives and bonuses for efficient utilization of capacities have also had their effect. This has made it possible to produce around 10 million kilowatts more at thermal power stations in 1986 and a further 6 million since the beginning of this year.

At the beginning of the 1986/87 fall-winter period around 3 million metric tons more coal and around 400,000 metric tons more heating oil than in the previous period were laid in a power stations. However, there are no grounds for complacency. In the extremely cold conditions these reserves are also disappearing much faster than usual. So it is especially important to ensure that more than 15,000 railroad cars carrying coal, shale, and peat and tank cars of heating oil arrive daily on time. Unfortunately strict compliance with the schedule has still not been achieved everywhere.

A report from "Tulaenergo's" Cherepetskaya GRES: On 15 January 79 truckloads of Kuznetsk coal arrive 2 days behind schedule. A report from Kahsirskaya GRES: Delays in the deliveries of Kuznetsk coal total between 3 and 8 days.

In view of the alarming weather conditions the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and the Ministry of Railways were instructed shortly before the beginning of the new year to increase deliveries of fuel oil to thermal power stations. To begin with there were difficulties with the implementation of this task. A complex situation developed at many thermal power stations in Leningrad, Lipetsk, Petrozavodsk, and Arkhangelsk. The situation was aggravated by the Kuybyshev railroad's failure to deliver 1,100 tank cars to Bashkir oil refineries in the first week of January. [paragraph continues]

And this fuel was intended for Central Asia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, the Center, and northwestern regions of the country. Energetic steps are now being taken to eliminate the backlog.

The January frosts have shown up flaws which should have been attended to during the warm months. Thus, for instance, the Yayvinskaya GRES in Perm Oblast is operating in fits and starts. A number of units have had to be switched off. The sluggishness of GRES Director V. Kudryashov and Chief Engineer V. Matveyev is to blame for this.

The Central Dispatcher Administration has received reports about accidents on heat supply lines in Moscow, Kiev, Gorkiy, and Krivoy Rog. The low temperature conditions have exposed defects in the installation and exploitation of the LEP-500 power line between Konakovo GRES and Cherepovets. A cable has snapped. An alarm signal has been received from Gusinoozerskaya GRES in Buryatia. The station is running out of fuel. Miners at the Kholboldzhinskiy open cut mine are failing to cope with stripping work. The fuel reserves at the GRES are sufficient for no more than 3 days. The situation in Buryatia, already affected by electricity shortages, could deteriorate further.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has its own rolling stock. However, many of the freightcars are laid up awaiting major overhauls.

The voice of V. Lavrentyev, chief engineer at the "Dalniye Elektroperedachi" Production Association, comes over the telephone: "A high-voltage switch at the Kokchetavskaya substation has failed. According to the state standard, equipment is supposed to withstand temperature of 40 degrees below zero, but in practice there are quite a few problems as soon as temperatures drop to minus 20-25 degrees."

Let us recall that two more degrees of frost than usual mean an additonal daily requirement of 50 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. This puts a strain on equipment and on people. And here at the Central Dispatcher Administration this is felt especially keenly.

NEP RELEVANCE TO CONTEMPORARY USSR EXPLAINED

OW210129 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0445 GMT on 12 January is intercepted in progress broadcasting the 3-minute "Your Lenin's Library" prgoram. The subject is the New Economic Policy [NEP], with academician T.S. Khachaturov providing the commentary and actor Yu.I Kayurov reading Lenin's quotations. The recording begins with old footage of Lenin introducing the NEP to the Soviet Union. Actor Kayurov reads Lenin's words outlining the reasons for economic difficulties. The camera cuts to Khachaturov speaking on the lack of preparedness nd the poor development of social consciousness then that inhibited productivity.

Khachaturov says that much was achieved during the 1920's, but Lenin's words are still fresh in the Soviet people's minds. The camera shows old footage of meetings, with the narrator saying: "Questions posed by Vladimir Illich in his statement are very relevant today under the conditions of restructuring. He showed that the time has come to concentrate on the solutions to practical problems." The camera shows Kayurov reading from Lenin's works on the need for personal involvement if the USSR economy is to succeed.

Khachaturov says: "These words are also relevant to the present period of restructuring. The marriage of personal interests with collective and social interests is of primary importance for achieving an increase in labor productivity, general productivity growth, and new approaches to work. [paragraph continues]

This principle still applies. Right now, it is very important to create this material interest along the lines of a more correct form of remuneration -- a very important factor in the rise of productivity -- along the lines of creating such conditions that the rise in income can be translated into a rise in the people's living standard. It is very important to establish standards of continuation. This means that the government will no longer take all of the excess profits, as it does now, but a predetermined part of them. The balance will be left for disposal by the enterprise, thus creating the motivation for the enterprise to raise profitability and effectiveness, and therefore productivity."

Khachaturov remembers Lenin's call for initiative, education, and risk. It is very important, he says, to renounce stereotypical thinking. He says: "Among the steps that are needed, I wish to focus on the need to perfect the economic mechanism, and on restructuring the organization of management. Here the emphasis is on the changeover from administrative to managerial and economic methods of direction and leadership of the economy. We are also talking about centralized planning, but not about an increase in petty guardianship of the enterprises, which regretfully was the case in the past and persists today. We are now talking about the need to achieve better planning, better balancing of the plans, their proportionality so as to eliminate shortages that exist in the economy." He goes on to say that Lenin places great emphasis on money-goods relationship [tovarno-denezhnnoye otnosheniye] and the mechanism for managing it.

Khachaturov continues: "In order to ensure acceleration we first must achieve an increase in labor productivity throughout the economy. In the first place, the rise in productivity depends on the correct use of the human element. I refer to the achievement of a scientific organization of labor and to abolishing all kinds of stoppages, breakdowns, and improper organization of labor, while simultaneously making all workers aware of the need to improve the quality and quantity of their work.

"The role of social conditions -- the creation of conditions to ensure a rise in productivity -- is important for better living conditions, availability of foodstuff, provisions for a higher education, culture, health services, and leisure."

Kayurov quotes Lenin: "In my opinion three main enemies stand before us. The first such enemy is communist conceit; the second is illiteracy; and the third is bribery."

Khachaturov says that these apply to today. Bribery and patronage still exist, though illiteracy, in its literal meaning, has been successfully dealt with. However, incompetency, which is merely another form of illiteracy, persists.

He goes on: "Certainly the levels of development and conditions, as well as the people, then and now are different. But what is important is Lenin's basis of this sharp transition to new conditions when, after many years of war and hunger, a new economic policy was introduced.

"The transition to new work conditions must be achieved in the near future. The system of remuneration must be improved, as must the system of prices. The role and functions of the councils [soviet] must be raised. The human element must be used more effectively. The goal is full development of potentials that will allow full realization of socialist methods of production, leading to a complete change in the country, and thus fulfilling the splendid goals of the party for the accelerated development of a socialist society."

PAPER CARRIES PRICE INDEX CHANGES FOR 1984-85

PM021131 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 5, Jan 87, (Signed to Press 22 Jan 87) p 3

[Unattributed report under the "Economic Information" rubric: "Price Indexes"]

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Prices and the USSR Central Statistical Administration have computed the 1985 price indexes in relation to 1984 for industrial output supplied to agriculture and indexes of rates for services to agricultural enterprises and organizations, on the one hand, and purchase prices for agricultural output on the other. This has been done to step up the monitoring of the study of prices and to maintain price equivalence for that output.

The total payments to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms for output sold to the state rose by R3.5 billion, comprising R2.8 billion by increasing volumes of state purchases and R0.7 billion by increasing payments.

The average index of purchase prices in 1985 came to 100.6 percent compared with 1984, including 100.2 percent for crop farming output and 100.8 percent for stock raising output.

The highest purchase price indexes were for durum wheat (175 percent), grapes (110 percent), potatoes (103 percent), and flax fiber and vegetables (102 percent). This is explained by the rise in purchase prices for durum wheat, the supply of higher quality produce and payment for it based on higher purchase prices, and also structural changes in the output procured.

The lowering of the purchase price indexes for sugar beets (98 percent), raw cotton (99 percent), and sunflowers (99.2 percent) resulted from the supply of poorer quality produce and the corresponding payment for it.

The 1985 average indexes of purchase prices were: for cattle -- 100.9 percent, for pigs -- 100.3 percent, sheep and goats -- 104 percent, poultry -- 103 percent, and meat and dairy products -- 100.7 percent.

The average index of wholesale prices for industrial output supplied to agriculture and rates for services provided to agricultural enterprises and organizations totalled 100.1 percent, including 101 percent for industrial means of production and 97 percent for services.

The total change in agricultural spending on industrial output resulting from the change in average wholesale prices in 1985 came to R473.2 million. The bulk of the rise in prices in 1985 (R365.1 million) went on mixed feed and is due solely to the change in the structure of the raw materials used in mixed feeds despite unchanged wholesale prices for raw materials.

The average price index for chemical plant-protection agents (in terms of 100-percent active-ingredient content) is increasing year by year, and as a result kolkhoz and sovkhoz spending has increased. This has been caused by an increase in supplies of costly imported compounds, that is, by structural changes.

The insignificant changes in wholesale prices for other groups of the industrial means of production in 1985 are also connected with changes in the supply structure.

The index for services to agricultural enterprises and organizations in 1985 came to 97 percent, and the saving for agriculture was R442.6 million, which is due mainly to the regulation of price assessment in construction under contract.

For the first time the indexes for agrochemical and mechanized work and for capital and current equipmenmt repair was close to 100 percent in 1985, mainly because of the intensification of monitoring by rayon agro-industrial associations of the payment for completed work.

REGIONAL TU ORGANIZATIONS HOLD CONFERENCES

LD242349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] The congresses and conferences of trade union organizations are continuing in the country. On 24 January, the Moscow city conference and the congresses of the trade unions of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Lithuania took place. They dealt with stepping up the participation of the working people in managing production, the further democratization of public life, and the role of trade unions in further improving socialist competition.

Comrade Shalayev, AUCCTU Chairman, took part in the Moscow city conference. Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the congress in Minsk; Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee took part in the congress in Tashkent; Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the congress in Baku; and Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee took part in the congress in Vilnius.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT AIDES ATTEND TU CONGRESSES

PM281605 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Congresses"]

[Text] The Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union congress has begun its work in Moscow. The delegates are discussing ways to restructure the work of trade union organizations in the light of the 27th party congress decisions.

Participating in the work of the congress are A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; AUCCTU Secretary G.F. Sukhoruchenkova; and V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry.

The Education, Higher School, and Scientific Establishments Workers Trade Union congress has opened in Moscow. The delegates are discussing the trade union organizations; tasks in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Participating in the work of the congress are M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; AUCCTU Secretary V.M. Mishin; S.G. Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education; G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; A.P. Dumachev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Radioelectronics Industry Workers Trade Union congress has begun its work in Moscow. The delegates are discussing tasks connected with restructuring the trade union organizations' activity in the light of the new requirements.

Participating in the work of the congress are V.I. Shimko, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov; P.S. Pleshakov, USSR minister of the radio industry; V.G. Kolesnikov, USSR minister of the electronics industry; and N.V. Gorshkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science.

PRAVDA NOTES TU CONGRESS DELEGATES ELECTED

PM301143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Working More Effectively"]

[Text] New trade union central committees and delegates to the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress have been elected.

At the plenums that have been held M.V. Ikharlov was reelected chairman of the Textile and Light Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee; R.A. Papilov was reelected chairman of the Enlightenment, Higher Education, and Scientific Institute Workers' Trade Union Central Committee; and V.N. Tuzov was reelected chairman of the Electronics Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee.

STATE INSTITUTION WORKERS NOTE SLOW RESTRUCTURING

LD231822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] A congress of the trade unions of workers in state institutions ended in Moscow today. The delegates spoke about improving the style and methods of work of the management apparatus, and noted that restructuring is not carried out as quickly as required. It was stressed that great work lies ahead in the sphere of improving conditions of labor, and the life and leisure of the people.

Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium and chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the work of the congress.

BRIEFS

POWER WORKERS CONGRESS ENDS -- The congress of the trade union of workers in power stations and the electrical engineering industry ended in Moscow today. Restructuring the structure of power capacities was discussed. Half the increase in power was acquired from atomic and hydraulic stations. More than 2,000 types of electrical equipment have been mastered. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 87 LD]

GENERAL LIZICHEV ADDRESSES PACIFIC FLEET KOMSOMOL

PM231111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents Captain 1st Rank Yu. Timoshchuk and Capt 2d Rank V. Shirokov: "The Main Thing Is To Act. From the Red Banner Pacific Fleet Komsomol Conference"]

[Text] There was a breath of the romance of distant latitudes when delegates at the Komsomol conference spoke about ocean cruises or shared their impressions from breaking through the ice fields of the Arctic seas...

And each phrase expressed the high intensity and harsh daily trials of the ideological staunchness, courage, and skills of the fatherland's young defenders.

High standards of training were displayed by the crew of the nuclear submarine on which Senior Lieutenant S. Ivanchikhin is secretary of the Komsomol committee, the crews of the aircraft carrying cruiser Minsk and the frigate Retivyy, and servicemen of the marine unit whose Komsomol organization is headed by Sr Lt I. Igolnikov. These collectives set the tone in the socialist competition for a fitting welcome of Great October's 70th anniversary and the 20th Komsomol Congress.

But the conference delegates did not rest on their laurels. The report by Vice Admiral A. Slavskiy, member of the Military Council and chief of the Fleet Political Directorate, and the speeches by Fleet Commander Vice Adm G. Khvatov, Capt I. Pribytkov, Lt S. Mazi, and others emphasized that by no means all Komsomol organizations have succeeded in restructuring themselves and in taking the path of quest and creativity. In some places people are still totally incapable of abandoning old and obsolete views and approaches. It is necessary, the speakers emphasized, to struggle persistently for the affirmation of new and advanced methods in work, to actively improve the forms and style of work, and to increase Komsomol organizations' contribution to successfully solving tasks concerning combat readiness and the strengthening of discipline, organization, and regulation order.

The conference was addressed by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Being the party's combat assistant and reserve, the Leninist Komsomol has always and everywhere solved the most topical tasks. There is a natural and understandable patriotic desire by Pacific Fleet Komsomol members not to rest satisfied with their achievements, to aim higher in training and service, to strengthen discipline, to organize work in the new fashion, and to make their fitting contribution to solving the large and responsible tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and defined by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his stay in Vladivostok.

Everyone is now clearly aware of the positions on restructuring and the essence of restructuring. Certain changes for the better have also occurred in your Komsomol work. Its activeness, militancy, and assertiveness have been enhanced in many places. Thanks to skilled party leadership, many Komsomol organizations demonstrate their self-motivated nature. Their interests and concerns center primarily on young people, their ideological and vocational tempering, the moral atmosphere in the multinational servicemen's collective, and their life stance.

On the whole, however, restructuring is progressing only slowly. Frankly speaking -- and this is the only way we must speak now -- restructuring of Komsomol work in okrugs, groups of forces, and fleets is still progreessing sluggishly and timidly.

Some young people still lack a profound awareness of the political urgency of the situation and of the specific features of the present stage in army and navy life and combat training. But old criteria must not be followed either in work or in service. What is needed is a boost in the cause of combat readiness, new and better quality of service, and really iron discipline and order. So it is time to move on from words, from talk of restructuring and the need to rise to the required height, and from criticism of shortcomings, to persistent improvement in the assigned work. And this work is truly sacred: to tirelessly justify the trust of the people and the party, ensure the motherland's reliable security, and guarantee peace.

Komsomol organizations' action program is very clearly laid down in the 27th party congress materials. Young people's task is to study them and interpret them profoundly. To sense, so to speak, with all their mind and heart the sheer depth of contradictions in the contemporary world and the explosive international situation created through the fault of imperialism. And therefore also the content of restructuring with regard to enhancing vigiliance and combat readiness and strengthening discipline.

The attractive character of our contemporary servicemen who are Komsomol members is vividly displayed in routine work and under the harshest and most extreme conditions. We are justly proud of the combat skill of young patriots and internationalists in Afghanistan and of the courage, endurance, and skills displayed by those who obeyed the call of duty and particpated in eliminating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

You have dozens of ships and units, Army Gen A. Lizichev went on to say, that perform their daily duty excellently and without incidents. I could mention among them the units I had a chance to visit and the Frunze nuclear-powered missile cruiser, the Khabarovskiy Komsomolets gunboat, the aviation regiment where Lieutenant Colonel Gl Monishov serves, and others. Many units were named as sources of front-ranking experience in the report and the speeches by conference delegates. It has to be said, however, that some ships and fleet units are mediocre in training and rest satisfied with meeting yesterday's criteria. This situation cannot be tolerated.

Something that is arousing particular concern is the fact that incidents or breakdowns occur through the fault of Komosomol members. And yet the most responsible task of anyone carrying a Komsomol membership card is to dedicate all his energy and skills to the interests of high combat readiness and to perform his service duty in an exemplary fashion. It is right that the conference should be the setting for an exacting and self-critical discussion. It is necessary to resolutely enhance the responsibility of Komsomol committees and bureaus and all Komsomol members for the state of affairs in their subunit, unit, or ship and for the successful solution of tasks set by commanders. The standard of combat readiness is the main criterion of the effectiveness and efficiency of Komosomol work. Here too there must be fewer appeals and assurances, and more specific and practical action.

Army Gen A. Lizichev dwelt in detail on the Komsomol's tasks to further strengthen military discipline and regulation order, rally multinational servicemen's collectives, and create an atmosphere of friendship and troop comradeship in them.

The dynamic and crucial time in which we are living, he noted, makes greater demands on the standard of the Komsomol's educational and organizational work. [paragraph continues]

Resolute restructuring is needed from Komsomol organizations, all Komsomol cadres, and literally each and every Komsomol member in the fleet. And a start must be made primarily by reevaluating one's own activity, one's own contribution to the pool of collective results. This applies in particular to Komsomol members on the ships which, figuratively speaking, still do not steer the course of acceleration and are in the tail end of the general movement forward. And this means that they lack the life-giving atmosphere of mutual exactingness, criticism and self-criticism, and strict demandingness toward those who deviate from the requirements of the oath and the regulations.

One of the fleet Komsomol's important tasks is to bring up to the ranks of the excellent those ships and units which were awarded guards status or orders during the war against the hated enemies. The summoning memory of living and dead frontline heroes and their feats obliges you to do this, to prove yet again that young people and Komsomol members in the eighties are fitting bearers of the baton of service to the socialist motherland. It would be appropriate if the same lofty goal were set by Komsomol organizations on ships bearing Komsomol names. You have a large "Komsomol squadron" and it must steer the course of excellence.

The speech also paid much attention to work with young officers. The fleet's officer corps, Army Gen A. Lizichev emphasized, consists almost entirely of young people. The lieutenants have profound, fresh knowledge, combat fervor, and an acute desire to be in the front, to assert their own identity through exemplary service, and to earn recognition and prestige in the collective. This positive mood among young people must be comprehensively supported. Way must be made for them, and they must be helped to become class specialists, to earn excellent ratings, and to augment the numbers of the fleet's front-rankers and best people. I think that this also applies fully to warrant officers and ensigns.

The enhancement of Komsomol organizations' activeness and militance entails the psychological restructuring of the activity of Komsomol cadres and the entire Komsomol aktiv and their desire and ability to work in the new fashion, in the light of the party's demands. It is necessary to resolutely abandon the parasitical moods still existing in some places and to display enterprise and youthful initiative. Unfortunately, while visiting the fleet, I heard complaints that "young people are not what they used to be," that "they are difficult to rouse," and so on. You hear these words and automatically recall the well known adage: "Anyone who wants to do something seeks the best way to do it, and anyone who does not seeks reasons and justifications for his inaction." The Komsomol's prestige and its combat ability should be judged not by the number of events it organizes but by its real influence on people, on their service, daily life, and leisure, and on their behavior and attitude toward the main work entrusted to them by the motherland.

Restructuring demands the activation of and, I would say, a serious change in the essence and content of work within the Komsomol You have not done too badly in assimilatng the lesson of truth. There is more publicity, openness, criticism, and self-criticism. And this is good. But the Komsomol's work today still contains much formalism, meeting mania, boredom, rigid state management, and window dressing. The result is that noisy, ostentatious activity in such Komsomol organizations sometimes coexists with serious deviations from our moral norms and the entire healthy tenor of navy and army life.

Nowadays, there is a very topical sound to the catchphrase that everything is the Komsomol's business. The Komsomol is primarily responsible for ensuring that servicemen live in a single united military family which, during their years of service, acts as a genuine school instilling responsibility, courage, and patriotism.

The need for restructuring in the Komsomol raises with great urgency time and again the question of the personality of the Komsomol worker or activist. What we need today are bold and militant activists. And mainly activists capable of leading not on paper but by personal example, capable of using publicity and openness in Komsomol affairs. Finally, we need cadres who can use the beauty and usefulness of the set goal to attract young people, arouse them through the force of their own actions, and wage a principled struggle for young people's interests.

Army Gen A. Lizichev paid much attention to the problems of party leadership of the Komsomol under today's conditions.

In conclusion, the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate wished to Komsomol members and all the personnel of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet's ships and units a militant mood, businesslike efficiency, and new accomplishments in combat training and service in the year of Great October's 70th anniversary.

Taking part in the Komsomol conference's work were D. Gagarov, first secretary of the Maritime CPSU Kraykom; Colonel General N. Kizyun; I. Tumanova, first secretary of the Maritime Komsomol Kraykom; and V. Galayda, first secretary of the Kamchatka Komsomol Obkom.

MARSHAL ORGARKOV ATTENDS ARMY KOMSOMOL MEETING

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[Report by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Manushkin: "Increasing Young People's Militancy"]

[Text] A frank and principled discussion on progress in restructuring Komsomol work in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Central Committee Plenum and mobilizing young servicemen to give a fitting greeting to the 20th Komsomol Congress has taken place at the Northern Group of Forces Komsomol Conference.

The report by Major A. Andrianov, deputy chief for Komsomol work of the group of forces political directorate, and the speeches by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov; Lieutenant General I. Titov, member of the military council and chief of the group of forces political directorate; Captain V. Kvendach; Private S. Komarov; and others centered on ways of enhancing the militancy and responsibility of Komsomol organizations in the struggle to ensure a high level of vigilance and combat readiness and to strengthen discipline and organization.

The following took part in the Komsomol conference's work: Colonel General A. Kovtunov, commander of the Northern Group of Forces; V. Buchnev, Senior official of the CPSU Central Committee; and Major General V. Grebenyuk, senior inspector of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

BRIEFS

LENIN ORDER TO PETROV -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov has been awarded the Order of Lenin. It marks his services to the Soviet Army and his 70th birthday. [Text] Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jan 87 LD]